

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION.

BOSTON, MASS., THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1910—VOL. II, NO. 35.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

## MR. BALLINGER FREE OF GUILT ACCORDING TO MR. WICKERSHAM

Report of Attorney-General to the President on the Glavis Charges Given to the Senate Today.

### CAUSES A SURPRISE

Declares Accusations Against Secretary Are Unfounded and Prompted by Ulterior Motive.

WASHINGTON—Richard Achilles Ballinger—a victim of malicious and totally unmerited criticism.

Thus does the attorney-general of the United States dispose of the famous charges of misconduct in office filed against Secretary of the Interior Ballinger. These characterizations are from the "Report and Summary by the attorney-general on the statement of L. R. Glavis" presented to the Senate today by President Taft in response to a resolution, passed just before the holiday recess by the upper house, requesting the executive to transmit all papers, reports and documents in his possession relating to the charges made by L. R. Glavis, former chief of the field service of the general land office at Seattle, in connection with the Cunningham coal claims in Alaska and such other information as he might have regarding the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy.

It was upon this report by Attorney General Wickersham that President Taft wrote his so-called "whitewash" letter to Secretary Ballinger and authorized the immediate dismissal of Mr. Glavis. The Wickersham report was given to the President Sept. 11, but since that time it has been carefully guarded.

"Glavis' actions," says the attorney general in his conclusions, "appear to have been founded upon a wholly exaggerated sense of his own importance and a desire for personal advancement rather than on any genuine desire to protect the interests of the government, and this has finally led him to submit to you charges of improper motives and conduct against his official superiors, which, in my opinion, are so unjust and unfounded as to merit his immediate separation from the service."

Of the secretary of the interior, Mr. Wickersham declares that the "insinuations or charges of improper action are in my opinion entirely disproved;" the "inference that it was unlawful" for him to have any professional relation with the Cunningham claimants because of previous incumbency of the commissionership of the land office "unsound."

Assistant Pierce, Commissioner of the Land Office, Den net, and H. H. Schwartz, chief of the field division of the land office, all are exonerated from the charges made by Mr. Glavis of official misconduct. Secretary Ballinger's action in again throwing open to entry vast tracts of lands previously withdrawn to his predecessor, Secretary Garfield, with the idea of saving to the government supposed water power sites thereon, is justified, and the attorney-general declares that his investigation discloses that no "interest" acquired power sites on this land during the period between restoration of the land and its withdrawal by Secretary Ballinger.

This was the original charge made against the secretary by the Pinchot conservationists. In his statement concerning them, the attorney-general covers 15 printed pages, and for the first time discloses the information that the

(Continued on Page Four, Column One.)

## PRESIDENT DECIDES HE MUST FAVOR THE REAL REPUBLICANS

WASHINGTON—President Taft isn't trying to find an excuse for a quarrel with the insurgent members of the House and Senate; on the contrary, he is as far removed from a desire to quarrel as possible. But he realizes that he is charged with certain responsibilities as the official head of the Republican party, and that he will not be held blameless if the present session of Congress should adjourn without important constructive work in the way of legislation making good the pledges given the country by the party in its last national platform.

The President is, therefore, determined that there shall be action on the part of Congress, so that the party may have something with which to go before the country in the approaching campaign. This determination is expressing itself, among other ways in the direction of the insurgent members of the two houses, more particularly those of the lower House, for the legislation which he hopes

(Continued on Page Ten, Column Three.)

## WOMEN WRITERS HONOR MRS. EDDY

New England Association Tenders Membership to Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science.

## BIGGEST NOON RALLY THIS WEEK HELD IN FANEUIL HALL TODAY

The New England Womans Press Association, an organization of journalists and writers, voted Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, as an honorary member at a regular business meeting of the association held at the Hotel Vendome on Wednesday.

Mrs. Bessie Brown Cobb, the president, presided. The executive board recommended that Mrs. Eddy be made an honorary member, and therupon the corresponding secretary, Mrs. Lulu S. Upham of Newton, was instructed to write a letter tendering her such membership and saying that the organization would feel honored by her acceptance. The letter is as follows:

New England Womans Press Association, Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy:

My Dear Madam—By vote of the New England Womans Press Association we, its members, proffer to you, a sister journalist, one who has climbed to the topmost rung in the ladder, our highest tribute—an honorary membership in our association. We shall be honored in its acceptance.

Very sincerely yours,  
BESSIE BROWN COBB, President,  
LULU S. UPHAM,  
Corresponding Secretary.  
Newton, Mass., Jan. 5, 1910.

## The Candidates

A LITTLE GALLERY OF SNAPSHOTS NO. 16.



JAMES M. CURLEY.

Candidate of Fitzgerald-Lomasney slate for city council. He is a Democrat and from ward 17.

MRS. MORSE HELPS HUSBAND.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Mrs. C. W. Morse, wife of the convicted banker-capitalist, says:

"A great petition will be sent to President Taft asking him to pardon Mr. Morse. That petition will have over 1,000,000 signatures. I have received over 100 telegrams urging me to send out a petition for signatures."

### WANTS INSURANCE LAW DEFINED.

Insurance Commissioner Hardison in his annual report recommends that the laws applying to domestic insurance companies be so amended as to make clear whether those laws apply to such companies outside of Massachusetts as well as within.

(Continued on Page Four, Column Four.)

### ASSAULTS MR. HUGHES' MESSAGE.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Declaring that Governor Hughes knows "that the stock exchange is the biggest gambling institution in the world," yet "he doesn't dare to lift a finger against it," Minority Leader Grady (Dem.) attacked the Governor's message today.

BEVERLY SCHOOL CHANGE.

BEVERLY, Mass.—The school committee has issued a statement in regard to the extension of the sessions of the grade schools from 3:30 o'clock until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The innovation will be commenced at the opening of the spring term.

### ARCTIC CLUB DROPS DR. COOK.

NEW YORK—The Arctic Club of America—founded by Dr. Frederick A. Cook, and his strong supporter in the north pole controversy—through its board of directors has dropped the name of the Brooklyn explorer from the rolls of the club.

### SALENE DUE TO ADJOURN TODAY.

WASHINGTON—The Senate is expected to adjourn today until Monday. At the White House it is said that the President's message will go to the House tomorrow even if the Senate is adjourned.

### FORTY PERSONS ARE SAVED.

RICHMOND, Va.—Forty persons were removed from an adjoining building at 4 a. m. today, when the University College of Medicine was burned, entailing an estimated loss of \$200,000.

### JEWELERS TO HOLD BANQUET.

The Boston Jewelers Club will have its twenty-second annual banquet next Tuesday evening, Jan. 11, at the Hotel Somerset.

## CHURCHES OPPOSE CHILD LABOR, SAYS LOCAL SECRETARY

Lieutenant-Governor Issues a Statement Defining His Attitude in Boston Political Campaign.

## CONTRAST FIGURES

## COUNCIL AGAINST IT

John F. Fitzgerald held his biggest noon hour rally of the week at Faneuil hall today. Six speakers appeared to promote Mr. Fitzgerald's candidacy. The Hon. Michael J. McEntee presided.

The reports of the finance commission he characterized as unfair and said they blamed him for things for which he was not responsible.

Mr. Storrow, he said further, was embittered against him because he had refused to allow the influence of city hall to be used in school affairs at Mr. Storrow's request.

While Mr. Fitzgerald's supporters were talking to several hundred citizens at Faneuil hall, James J. Storrow and Congressman John A. Kelliher were addressing a large audience on High street, in the very center of the shoe and leather district.

Mr. Storrow said in part:

"Last night John F. Fitzgerald made one more attempt to explain the graft and waste of the people's money during his administration.

"He took up the stone crusher charge, held it for a brief moment, and quickly cast it aside. I have frequently charged that the city lost \$172,000 on crushed stone. Ex-Mayor Fitzgerald at his Elmwood street rally last night said that the money which I charged was wasted really went into the pockets of the laborers.

"This sounded well, but who were the laborers who benefited from the crooked contracts?"

Mr. Storrow expressed the belief that certain well known politicians received largely from city funds. He then added: "I shall charge that the interests of honest labor were not promoted by this startling waste of the city's money. I do charge that the financial interests of certain friends and henchmen of John F. Fitzgerald were, and I will not allow the ex-mayor to create such a false impression as he endeavored to last night, without pointing out to the people that it is false."

Lieut.-Gov. Louis A. Frothingham is for James J. Storrow for mayor of Boston. He will not only vote for him, but is also ready to do anything he consistently can to secure his election.

The Lieutenant-Governor is very greatly surprised to learn that there could be the slightest doubt in any one's mind as to what his attitude is in the pending mayoralty campaign. Letters

## USE OF MENTALITY IS SPEAKER'S TOPIC BEFORE STUDENTS

"By no process is it possible to locate conscience or soul in the human body, yet we cannot think of life without them," said Egil Barnes of Philadelphia in speaking before the students of the Emerson College of Oratory this forenoon on "The Use of the Mind."

Mr. Barnes took up his subject largely on the ethical side, and with the object of helping his hearers to make the best use of their talents. He pointed out that although there was scarcely any work that has hitherto been done by men that cannot be well done by some women, it was a fact that men and women had distinct spheres of activities, in which each could help the other, but neither could satisfactorily supplant the other.

"Woman is the collector, the conservator of thought, knowledge, feeling, home, religion. Man investigates and makes available the resources of the world, then woman utilizes those resources."

"Men write songs, and women sing them; men build churches and women worship in them; and," added the lecturer, slyly, "men deliver lectures and women take notes on them."

"The effort of all of us should be to find out what we can do best, and then do that the best we can. Each of us is an individual, possessed of something no one else is in the world possesses. Our effort should be to carry to the fullest possibility this individuality of ours."

### CONGRESS TO GET MESSAGES FRIDAY

WASHINGTON—Unusual care was taken today to prevent advance copies of President Taft's combined special messages on the interstate commerce laws and the anti-trust laws from being made public. This message after several changes will, unless some radically unforeseen incident prevents, be presented to both houses of Congress tomorrow at noon. The message comprises about 12,000 words and is understood to be pithy and to the point.

### BATTLESHIP IDAHO GROUNDS.

LONDON—The Scott expedition in search of the south pole is now assured, the government having promised today \$100,000 toward the \$200,000 estimated expense.

### STRIKERS FACING EVICTION.

NORTON, Mass.—Families of the 135 employees of the Talbot mills, who struck because they were not given an increase of pay when the women employees were given a reduction of working hours without a pay reduction, have been notified that eviction will be enforced if the trouble is not ended when the notices mature.

### JOHN BURNS ATTACKED.

LONDON—John Burns, the laborite member of the Liberal cabinet and Sir William Bull, Conservative member of Parliament for Hammersmith, London West End, were both attacked today by ruffians. The attacks are the result of the political controversy.

## Inaugurate Governor Draper Today



(Copyright by Chickering.)

EBEN S. DRAPER.

Reelected chief executive of Massachusetts, who makes many recommendations to the members of the General Court in his address.

## BRILLIANT SOCIETY ASSEMBLAGE SEES THE INAUGURATION

New Uniforms of Attendants at Mr. Draper's Second Induction Into Office Make Scene a Bright One.

### MANY WOMEN THERE

Stylish Gowns in Balconies of House Chamber Add Color to Impressive Function on the Floor.

The Massachusetts State house today presented an unusual sight on the occasion of the second inauguration of Gov. Eben S. Draper and Lieut.-Gov. Louis A. Frothingham. Every member of the district police, the regular corps of State house messengers and the Governor's staff all appeared in new and brilliant uniforms.

A striking contrast to this blue and gold of the State house officials was the brilliant array of society women who occupied the galleries of the House of Representatives where the inauguration exercises were held. There the president of the Senate, Allen T. Treadway of Stockbridge, administered the oath of office to the Governor and the Lieutenant-Governor, and there the members of the Governor's council were sworn in, all for the faithful performance of their duty for the year 1910.

Both branches of the Legislature met in joint convention and after they were seated three ex-Governors, John Q. A. Brackett, John L. Bates and Curtis Guild, Jr., were ushered in. The remaining space was quickly occupied by many of the mayors of Massachusetts cities, heads of state departments and other state and county officials.

The assemblage was dignified by the presence of the honorable justices of the supreme and the superior courts.

The Senate was called to order at 11:04 a. m., Chaplin Horton offering his opening prayer for the session. Senator W. Prentiss Parker of Boston appeared and was escorted to the Governor and council to be qualified by Senators Abbott and Lomasney of Boston. Senator Parker was not able to be present yesterday.

The committee to canvass the vote.

(Continued on Page Four, Column Three.)

For Governor Draper's Inaugural Address see Page Five.

## SUBWAY BLOCKADE CONGESTS TRAFFIC FOR BOSTON TODAY

Two tie-ups, each lasting about half an hour, were caused today by Ipswich street cars becoming disabled while coming up the incline at the Boylston street entrance of the subway. The first blockade occurred at 8:20 a. m., and the second at 9:52 a. m. The last named lasted until 10:18 o'clock. The disabled cars were pushed into the pit at Park street. The elevated authorities could give no further information concerning the matter. Traffic has been generally congested this morning, all cars are moving in and out of the subway very slowly.

As a rule it took from two to three times as long as usual this morning to get from points in the Back Bay to Park street. For instance, the usual running time from the Monitor office to Park street is 9 or 10 minutes. This morning, just after the second blockade had been cleared away, and the disabled car removed to the pit at Park street, it took half an hour. Many business men were complaining at the long delays, which prevented them from keeping their appointments.

### EXPERT IN OPERA COMES SATURDAY

Otto Weil, the representative of Messrs. Gatti-Casazza and Dippel in the business and artistic affairs of the Metropolitan Opera Company, will come to Boston Saturday to make final arrangements for the productions of "Tristan," "Lohengrin," "Tosca," "Parsifal" and "Trotnovate" at the Boston opera house.

### EVERETT TO PAY SCHOLARSHIP.

Ex-Mayor Charles C. Nichols of Everett, as chairman of a committee appointed by the school alumni to raise a fund for the establishment of a scholarship in one of the eastern colleges, probably either Dartmouth or Harvard, is soon to call for subscriptions for the purpose. It is believed \$5000 will answer the purpose.

### MAYOR LOGAN TO BE BANQUETED.

WORCESTER, Mass.—The Republican city committee will give a banquet in honor of Mayor James Logan on Wednesday evening, Jan. 12, in the State Mutual building.

# News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

## IF LIBERALS LOSE, NAVAL POLICY WILL BE TO BLAME

(Special to The Monitor.)  
LONDON—If the government lose the election it will be due to their naval policy. The one point on which the country is permanently sensitive is the strength of the fleet. Opinions may vary as to Lord Fisher's policy, but that he did one admirable thing in "scraping" every obsolete type of vessel in the navy list every one is agreed. Thanks to this the nation knows today its actual fighting strength, and in attempting to estimate the two-power standard it is impossible to throw any political dust in the electors' eyes. It is very likely that whatever the ship-building program of the government, the "blue water" school would remain unsatisfied, but it is largely the moderate man, who, untrammeled by party feeling, turns the scale in every general election, and so the balance is struck between the advocates of "bloated" armaments on one side and "little navy" men on the other. Now that the moderate man is thoroughly alarmed there is not much doubt. His alarm may be quite unfounded, it probably is, but it is there all the same, and it is there largely because Mr. Blatchford has spoken.

The Montagu of free trade and the Capulet of tariff reform are, for the moment, alike anathema to Mr. Blatchford. He sees the blood and iron policy of Bismarck, after having crushed Denmark and humbled Austria and France, being directed against Great Britain, and in the shadow of the anniversary of Waterloo he lifts up his voice with the warning that "Today we have to stand by France or fall when she falls." Mr. Blatchford may be right or he may be wrong, in any case the picturesqueness of his phrases has attracted the attention of the moderate man, and he stands more than half convinced that Mr. Garvin is right in declaring that the only way in which to make Germany recognize the logic of the present insane competition is to spend £50,000,000 in raising the fleet to a "two to one standard" by laying down 14 "dreadnoughts" next year. "That," he says, "might make Germany pause. Nothing else will. That might secure the peace. Nothing else can."

Language like this can only be justified by the conviction of a tremendous national emergency. The existence of this is undoubtedly what is possessing Mr. Blatchford, and it is ridiculous to dip his fiery cross into a bucket of petrol, as Mr. Burns has been doing, by referring to him as "a war-mongering socialist on the rampage" or as a "mischievous wanton firebrand." It is precisely because

## AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON.  
AMERICAN MUSIC HALL—Vauville, "Bright Eyes," 8 p.m.—COLONIAL—The Awakening of Helena

Matinees: Miss Ruth St. Denis, "The W.M.F." Hollis Street—Inconstant George." KEITH'S—Vauville. MELVILLE—"Dick Whittington." PARK THEATRE—From Home." TREMONT — "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm."

Boston Opera House.  
THURSDAY, 8:30 p.m.—Irene Sanden and Orchidee, Ballet of Light.  
FRIDAY, 8:30 p.m.—Gertrud Von Axen's recital, Ballet of Light.  
SATURDAY, 8:30 p.m.—Ballet of Light; soloists Irene Sanden and Orchidee.  
SATURDAY, 8:30 p.m.—Irene Sanden's recital, Ballet of Light.

Boston Concerts.  
THURSDAY, Jordan Hall, 8:15 p.m.—Third annual Harp-Soloist quartet, assisted by Miss Helene Schroeder.  
FRIDAY, Symphony Hall, 2:30 p.m.—Tuesday rehearsal, Boston Symphony orchestra, assisted by Mischa Elman, violinist.  
SATURDAY, Jordan Hall, 3 p.m.—Piano recital, Miss Edith Thompson.  
Sunday, Symphony Hall, 8 p.m.—Concert, Boston Symphony orchestra, assisted by Mischa Elman, violinist.

NEW YORK.  
AMERICAN—Vauville.  
ASTOR—"Severed Days."  
BROOKLYN—My Fair or a Failure?" BILBO—"The Lottery Man."  
CASINO—"The Chocolate Soldier."  
COLONIAL—Vauville.  
CONCERT HALL—The Music Room." CRITERION—"The Bachelor's Baby."  
DALY'S—"The Bell of Brittany."  
EMPIRE—"What Every Woman Knows."  
GARDEIN—"The White Bird."  
GARDEN—"His Name on the Door."  
GARRICK—"Your Humble Servant."  
HACCIETTE—"Came Kirby."  
HUMPHREY STEWART—Vauville.  
HERALD SQUARE—"Old Dutch."  
HIPPODROME—Spectacles.  
HUSIC—"The Next of Kin."  
IRVING PLACE—Dramas and operettas in German.  
KEITH & PROCTOR'S, Fifth Avenue—Vauville.  
KNIGHTSBRICKER—"The Dollar Princess."  
LIBERTY—"The Fires of Fate."  
LYCEUM—"Penelope."  
METROPOLITAN—The City.  
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE—Grand Opera.  
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Grand Opera.  
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S—"The Passing of the Third Floor Back."  
NEW AMERICAN—"The Silver Star."  
NEW THEATER—Repertoire and opera.  
NEW YORK—"The Man Who Owns Broadway."  
SAM—"The Commanding Officer."  
ST. YVESANT—"The Lily."  
WALLACK'S—"A Little Brother of the Rich."  
WEBER'S—"The Goddess of Reason."

CHICAGO.  
AMERICAN—Vauville.  
AUDITORIUM—Boston Opera Company, work of Jan. 10.  
Monday evening, "Aida."  
Tuesday evening, "Lakme."  
Wednesday afternoon, "Madame Butterfly."  
Wednesday evening, "La Boheme."  
Thursday evening, "Rigoletto."  
Friday evening, "Madame Butterfly."  
Saturday afternoon, "Aida."  
Saturday evening, "Hugenots."  
CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE—"Mme. X."  
CLIFFORD—"The Girl."  
GARICK—"Baroness."  
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"The Fourth Estate."  
GREEN NORTHERN—"Tillie's Nightmare."  
HAYMARKET—Vauville.  
ILLINOIS—"Kitty Grey."  
LAUREL—"The Flirting Princess."  
OLYMPIQUE—"The Fortune Hunter."  
MAJESTIC—Vauville.  
POWER—"Arsene Lupin."  
PROGRESSIVE—"The Man of Liberty."  
ST. DRAKE—"Alas Jiminy Valentine."  
WHITNEY—"They Loved a Lassie."

Mr. Blatchford is a socialist that the moderate man is moved by the very fierceness of his convictions which sur- render. At the moment his socialistic dreams seem most capable of accomplish- ment, everything for which he has been fighting. If he was a Tory or even a Liberal admiral the moderate man might shrug his shoulders. It is precisely because he is a socialist that, like Hamlet, the moderate man feels the rub. It would have been far wiser and far better tactics if Mr. Burns, instead of indulging in a little "Limousine" on his own ac- count, had admitted the obvious sincerity of Mr. Blatchford and attempted to re- assure the country on a subject on which anxiety is perfectly justifiable. Unfor- tunately "Limousine" seems to be the order of the day and it is by no means confined to one side.

To the United Kingdom a strong fleet is a vital necessity. The country is the only one in the world which depends entirely, to all intents and purposes, on sea- borne supplies for its existence. Not only its food but the raw material for its industries is imported. When, therefore, it sees a country which is not so situ- ated, but whose weak spot is its long military frontier, straining every nerve and piling up its taxes in a frantic effort to build a fleet, which can only be used for aggression, it is apt, if those who influence its public opinion are not guided by considerations of true statesmanship, to indulge in an attack of what its an- cestors used to describe as the vapors. To the German the anxiety of the Eng- lishman appears somewhat in the light of hysteria, but the German does not quite understand that what the Englishman is suspicious of is not the German people but the German government. Given in Germany the same popular control of the government as exists in England, and the alarm of the Englishman would soon subside.

It is here that the danger of the policy of tariff reform reaches white heat. The fact that the markets of the British empire have been open to the whole world has constituted a force stronger than any "dreadnoughts" in the hands of the country. The knowledge that the passing of any portion of the colonial empire of Great Britain into other hands would be the signal for the closing of that particular market to any one except its new possessor, has exercised a marvelous control over the cipidity of the foreigner. If, however, those markets are to be closed en bloc by some system of colonial preference to the countries outside the empire, no country believes that it will be so se- verely handicapped as Germany, and in their fear of commercial extinction, the German people may suddenly find themselves at one with the policy which is attributed to their leaders. Till now the United Kingdom has held a mighty empire as it were, in trust for hu- manity, but if the day should come when any national selfishness should attempt to repeat the mistake of the Spanish Colossus and to proclaim the ocean a British lake, a British states- man may yet eat out his heart in down- street as a Spanish Emperor ate his out in the Escorial.

There never was a more immoral doctrine, or for that matter a more unhis- torical one, preached than the Napoleonic one, that God is on the side of the big battalions. The strength of the British nation lies in something more powerful than the financial endurance embodied in the proposal to lay down 14 "dreadnoughts" in the ensuing year. It lies in the man behind the gun. Now the man behind the gun is only the type of the nation. That is what makes Mr. Kipling's "Recessional" a greater force in the national consciousness than a wilderness of "Barrack Room Ballads":

"The tumult and the shouting dies,

The captains and the kings depart,

Still stands Thine ancient sacrifice,

An humble and a contrite heart,

Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,

Let us forget—lest we forget!"

Mr. Blatchford and Mr. Garvin have laid a perfectly straightforward issue before their readers, and the party mud- syringe has been promptly directed toward them. That, however, is not sufficient. What the country will demand is to have this issue promptly and straight- forwardly faced. The proposal to spend £50,000,000 in a year on the navy is one which could only be justified by an incontrovertible demonstration of the fact that the navy has been allowed to sink to a positive danger level. Unless this can be done it is obvious that the country will be far more effectively served by expenditure of a nature calculated to husband its resources, and to make it strong and prosperous by making its people happy and contented.

ENGLAND MAY GET ARGENTINE BEEF

LONDON—The ports of the United Kingdom will be thrown open to live cattle from Argentina, says the Shipping World, if the present government is re- turned to power.

The paper adds that the present embar- go is removable at the end of March and that, beginning with April, the new ar- rangement will not only stimulate the industry of the country, but cheapen the meat price and check the operations of American speculation and combines.

MORGAN MISSION TO CUBA CLOSES

HAVANA—The long mission of Edwin V. Morgan, the American minister to Cuba, has terminated and he has sailed for the United States, leaving Norval Richardson, second secretary of the legation, as chargé d'affaires.

Mr. Morgan was escorted to the steamer by all the members of the diplomatic corps, representatives of the Cuban government and army and the most prominent representatives of all the foreign colonies.

WHERE CHILE BUYS COAL.

VALPARAISO, Chile—About 1,500,000 tons of foreign coal are consumed yearly in Chile, of which England and Australia supply the greater part. During 1908 the imports from the United States were 969,100 tons in a total of 1,509,614 tons.

## British Village Has Two Churches in One Yard

(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON—The county of Suffolk is full of interesting features, and the small village of Trimley is not without its special feature. Standing side by side are two churches, each belonging to its separate parish, Trimley St. Martin and Trimley St. Mary, surrounded by one fence and approached through one gateway. In the parish of St. Martin stood also old Grimstone hall, the place where lived Thomas Candish, the founder of the family name of the Dukes of Devonshire. Candish was the companion of Drake and Raleigh and himself a famous explorer in Queen Elizabeth's reign. At the conclusion of his voyage round the world, which took him two years and 50 days, or eight months less than it took Drake, he wrote, on his arrival at Plymouth, an account of his adventures for Queen Elizabeth. "It has pleased the Almighty," he wrote, "to suffer me to circumnavigate the whole globe of the world, entering in at the strait of Magellan, and returning by the Cape de Buena Esperanza." He also secured a map and description of China, a country of which he said, "If I had not known sufficiently the incomparable wealth of that country, I should have been as incredulous thereof as others will be that have not had the



CHURCHES IN SUFFOLK COUNTY VILLAGE.

Two buildings, each belonging to separate parish, in one yard at Trimley.

like experience, the stateliness and richness were such." He concluded the account of his adventures in the following words, ". . . all of which services, with myself, I humbly prostrate at your Majesty's feet, desiring the Almighty long to continue her reign among us. For at this day she is the most famous and victorious prince that liveth in the world."

(Special to The Monitor.)  
LONDON—In July, 1908, the decision was given by Justice Neville that it is legal for trade unions to make compulsory levies on their members for the maintenance of parliamentary representatives. This decision was taken to the court of appeal, where it was reversed.

The case was then taken to the House of Lords, where the decision of the court of appeal has been upheld.

During the discussion of the case before the peers, Lord Halsbury, the late lord chancellor, declared that "it is impossible to uphold this power of taxing the members beyond the purposes for which the trade union exists . . . pecuniary assistance might be given to a person who without such assistance might not be able to support the burden of being elected a member of Parliament without it. It may be difficult to express in sufficiently definite language how far individual freedom of judgment can be preserved consistently with acceptance of pecuniary support . . . this levy is to my mind manifestly beyond the powers possessed by a trade union." The decision of the peers was unanimous.

As a result of this decision a meeting of the principal officials of the joint board representing the parliamentary committee of the trades union congress, the General Federation of Trade Unions, and the Labor party has been held, and the situation discussed. The position is, in the words of one of the officials, "impossible to accept. We have realized that it is wiser to secure some amelioration by parliamentary effort than by the old-fashioned method of strikes. If we are not allowed to deal with our problems in a constitutional manner, through Parliament, then there is nothing left to us but to revert to the strike . . . and some of us do not want to have it if it can be avoided."

Counsel's opinion will be taken, as to the best way of dealing with the

situation, and every effort will be made by the Labor party to get over the difficulties that have arisen.

The joint board represents some 2,000,000 people, and any action that they take will be followed with the greatest interest.

## FURNITURE AND ART TO BE SOLD IN LONDON

A sale which it is expected will arouse considerable interest will shortly take place, though probably not until after the general election. The occasion will be the sale of the interesting collection of furniture, objects of art and engravings, made by Montagu Guest, who had the reputation of not paying fancy prices and always getting good value for his money.

The furniture includes good specimens of Chippendale, Sheraton and Adam, all of which were obtained for comparatively small sums in out-of-the-way parts of the country. Many of the items were, it is said, purchased in various parts of Ireland, at a time when most people considered the country beneath the notice of collectors. Another interesting feature of the collection is some 200 or 300 silhouette portraits painted by Meyer on convex glass. These portraits are of nearly all the famous and distinguished people of the times. With regard to the porcelain, one cabinet is of special interest, for it contains some Crown Derby pieces with canary colored ground, so highly prized by collectors. Some 50 or 60 jardinières of English manufacture, two cabinets of Spode and Davenport, as well as some Georgian lustre chandeliers.

In addition to pictures, furniture, china, etc., Mr. Guest made a collection of old night watchmen's batons, a curious contrast to the fine specimens of Chippendale and Sheraton furniture. This collection of batons includes the one carried by the last of these night watchmen, who, it is understood, repaid Bond street.

In addition to pictures, furniture,

china, etc., Mr. Guest made a collection of old night watchmen's batons, a curi-

ous contrast to the fine specimens of

Chippendale and Sheraton furniture.

This collection of batons includes the

one carried by the last of these night

watchmen, who, it is understood, pa-

red Bond street.

Each province has its official registrar and staff of inspectors, whose business

is to preach the benefits of cooperation,

to encourage the formation of new soci-

eties, to help each society to draw up

its accounts free of charge, to point out

mistakes and to put things right.

The ordinary type of cooperative so-

ciet is the village bank of from 50 to

100 members, all residents of the same

neighborhood, who know intimately each

other's needs and resources, and above

all, each other's character. As the liabili-

ty of all the members is unlimited, they

are careful not to admit any one as a mem-

ber unless they are satisfied that he is

worthy of trust, nor will they sanc-

tion a loan of the society's funds to

any member unless they know that he is

really requires it and believe he is likely

to repay it with fair punctuality.

The business of the society is conducted

by a president, a committee and a secre-

tary, chosen from among the members,

and as their services are almost always

given free, the costs of management are

insignificant. The joint unlimited li-

ability of the members enables them to

borrow from the society at a much lower

rate of interest than any one of them

could borrow individually, so that they

can make loans to members at a much

lower rate than they would have to pay if

they borrowed outside, and yet build

up for the society a reserve fund, which

strengthens its position and makes it

possible for it to borrow on still more

favorable terms.

In many villages the members already

# Leading Events in Athletic World



# Brown Has Fine Squad

## ATTENDANCE SHOWS NO DECREASE AT BIG MOTOR CAR EXHIBIT

Much Interest Being Taken in and Many Sales Are Reported of Commercial Vehicles.

## BANQUETS ARE HELD

NEW YORK—Record-breaking crowds continue to attend the Grand Central Palace automobile show, one of the largest yet being chronicled by the managers of this show Wednesday night. All day and evening the exhibits were crowded, sometimes too much so for those really interested to the point of buying a car.

One of the most important features of the past automobile shows held in this building, but which is missing this year, is the exhibition cars outside. In other years it has not been an unusual sight to see 50 or 75 cars along the curbing outside, ready to take out prospective purchasers. This year the manufacturers have done away with this. The makers believe that the automobile has been so standardized that a prospective purchaser does not have to be shown.

The increased demand for commercial vehicles is clearly shown here. It has been a busy week for the makers of motor trucks, and it has been a difficult matter to answer all inquiries from interested merchants. The improvement in heavy traction vehicles has been marked in the last few years and the claim of superiority over the horse for heavy trucking has had ample proof in actual operation.

One concern has made a sale of 10 ton-ton trucks to an Ohio concern since the show opened, in addition to several sales of single cars to New York firms.

The Accessory Association held a banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria Wednesday night and a large attendance of accessory manufacturers from all over the country were present. Tonight the Maxwell-Briscoe annual reunion will take place at the Manhattan, at which time the Maxwell makers will give a dinner to their agents who are here from different parts of the country.

## TUFTS EASILY DEFEATS TECH

In a fast basketball game Tufts College defeated Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 19 to 8, in Goddard gymnasium Wednesday night. The Medford five outplayed the visitors from the start, and won the contest by clever team work. Dennis, the Technology right guard, was ruled from the floor by Referee Ingalls.

Atwood and Knight played star games for Tufts, and did some good shooting. Kimball caged seven baskets on free tries, while Hatch and Wallace guarded well. Johnstone did some good work for Technology. The summary:

TUFTS.  
M. L. T.  
Kimball, f....., r.g., Beaulis (Johnstone)  
Knight (Dickinson), r.f.  
Atwood (Fisher), c....., r.f., Parker  
Hatch, l.g....., r.f., Hargraves  
Wallace, r.g....., l.f., Johnstone (Crocker)  
Score, Tufts 19, M. L. T. 8; goals from  
f. Atwood 3, Knight 2, Johnstone 2,  
DeVlin, Hargraves; goals on free tries,  
Kimball 7, Parker 2; free tries missed,  
Kimball 3, Parker 2; referee, Ingalls;  
time, 20-minute halves.

## PRINCETON WINS LONG CONTEST

NEW YORK—Princeton met Cornell at ice hockey in the St. Nicholas rink here Wednesday night, and the former won by a score of 1 to 0. Both teams have been playing games at Pittsburgh, Cleveland and other cities, and it was expected that their work would be fine.

They played two halves of 20 minutes each, during which neither side scored. Then an extra period of 10 minutes was played with the same result. After a rest of five minutes they went on to play until one side should score a goal. After 15 minutes of play Connell shot a goal for Princeton, and that decided the game. It was one of the longest matches ever played here. The summary:

PRINCETON.  
Cornett, f....., t., Jones  
Sawyer, f....., t., Grosswell  
McKenney, f....., t., Magner  
Kay, f....., t., Mather  
Reed, c.p....., t., Lally  
Blair, p....., t., Warner  
Peacock, g....., t., Matthal  
Score, Princeton 1, Cornell 0; goal made  
by Connell; referee, W. Bush; officials,  
Van Derke and Brush; timer, Croker;  
time, 20-minute halves; extra periods of  
20 minutes and 15 minutes 34 seconds each.

## BUSH NOT YET SIGNED.

DETROIT—Owen Bush, the Detroit shortstop, talked with President Navin in this city Wednesday and returned to Indianapolis without signing. He was offered a raise, as all other veteran league players have been, but thinks the advance is not enough. Navin denies that Bush is holding out.

## EAMES WINS AND LOSES.

NEW YORK—Fred Eames of Boston, who will meet Alfred de Oro for the three-cushion billiard title, broke even in two practice games here Wednesday. In the first game he was beaten by Tom Gallagher, 50 to 39, in 76 innings, but in the second game he beat William Johnson, 50 to 29, in 99 innings.

## Brown to Have Well Balanced Track Team



F. S. YOUNG, 1911.

Providence University Loses Only Two of Last Year's Squad and Has Many Promising New Men.

## FIELD EVENTS BEST

PROVIDENCE. R. I.—Brown University will send to the New England intercollegiate track meet this spring one of the best balanced teams in the last three years, judging from the men who are reporting at the gymnasium for preliminary practise. Most of the men on last year's teams are still in college, only two prominent point-winners, Mayhew and Kirley, having graduated.

The freshman class has many promising candidates, among them being Frank and Rosenberg, both members of the Irish-American Athletic Club of New York. Frank, who weighs only 160 pounds, has made an enviable reputation in meets near New York. He has put the 16-pound shot 43ft. 8in., and the 12-pound shot 51ft. 5in. In competition, under the coaching of Martin Sheridan, he threw the discus 119 feet, but in practice on Andrews field since he has been at Brown, he has thrown it 127 feet.

Rosenberg won the indoor and outdoor high jump championship of Greater New York in 1908, with a jump of 5ft. 9in. He also holds the Columbia University interscholastic championship high jump with the record of 5ft. 10in. Alderfer, the football star, has made a broad jump of 21ft. and a high jump of 5ft. 10in. Ashbaugh, another Ohioan, is looked upon as a good man.

Kratz, from Perkiomen Institute, was the best shot putter there last year. These men, with Raquet, Walcott and Moore, in the upper classes, will form a strong foundation for the team, in the weight department. In the field events Brown will probably be stronger than in the track.

Winslow, the former Durfee high school runner, quarter-mile, and Daniel Mahoney of Newton will compete for the place on the relay team left vacant by the graduation of Mayhew. Thomas Wallace, who won several long distance races while in high school, is out for the teams. Brownville, captain of last year's Newton high school team, is a good long distance candidate.

Marble, Young and Burgess will be the hurdlers, and Jarvis, Young, Leith, Allen and Shea will take part in the sprints. The relay team is composed of four of the best runners in college, and these men will take part individually in the 220 and 440 yard runs.

The outdoor track has been placed on Lincoln field and practise started. The track is an exact duplicate of the one used by the Boston Athletic Association during the meets in Mechanics hall. The fact that the men get practise on an exact duplicate of that track gives them better opportunities during the meet. The candidates and under charge of Charles Huggins.

Races are being arranged for the relay team in Boston, Worcester, New York and Troy, N. Y. Manager Alan J. Young has practically completed arrangements for a triangular meet with Brown, Amherst and Williams, and a dual meet with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The following are now in active training with the squad:

Railway team—Capt. John P. Harrigan, Providence; D. S. Babcock, Providence; Edward T. Jarvis, Somerville, Mass.; R. D. Young, Silver Creek, N. Y.; William Winslow, R. R. 1, Elbridge, N. Y.; Frank C. Murphy, Royal W. Leith, Lowell, Mass.; Will H. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; Dennis R. Mahoney, Newton, Mass.; Arthur F. Newell, Marion, Mass.; Helen H. Pingree, Auburn, Me.; Daniel Mahoney, Newton, Mass., and Brownville, Newton, Mass.

Field work—Holman E. Hutchins, Stoneham, Mass.; Carl R. Raquet, Newark, N. J.; Clifford H. Alcott, Worcester, Mass.; George D. Moore, Cheshire, Conn.; S. Wright, Providence; Frank, New York; Rosenberg, New York; Kratz, Ohio; Ashburn, Boston.

High jump—Aldorfer, Oliver, Aspinwall, Pawtucket, and Rosenberg, New York.

Road work—Winfield W. Greene, North Wilbraham, Mass.; Howard A. Taber, Providence; Howard G. Hubbard, Providence; Frank E. Bushnell, Liverpool, R. I.; Edward Parker, Blundell, Liverpool, R. I.; Carlton H. Parker, North Attleboro, Mass.; A. A. Kalajan, Providence; N. S. Taber, Roberts and Gould.

If Kling comes here and makes a point and give him another chance, Kling's friends here say that the catcher, since he learned that he has a chance to play in New York, is anxious to get back into the game.

August Herrmann was reelected chairman of the commission and John E. Bruce was again chosen secretary, following the reading of the reports by these officials. President Johnson nominated Herrmann and President Lynch recommended Bruce's name.

Alfred De Oro, the champion three-cushion carom billiard player of the world, made a good start in the first block of 50 points of the 130-point match with John Daly of Chicago in this city last night, the score for the night's session reading 50 to 33.

Daly's play early in the game was below the standard but in the closing stages of the block he picked up wonderfully and but for the big lead attained early by the champion might have made the run to the finish more even.

## WANTS TO BUILD LARGER FIELD.

CINCINNATI—August Herrmann says that if the Cincinnati Baseball Company can buy the ground upon which League park is now located and a portion of the property back of the grandstand, the club will build a new grandstand, a set of bleachers, and widen and lengthen the field next year. He is now conducting negotiations with the owners and says he thinks arrangements for the purchase can be perfected. The grandstand will be built to accommodate 8000 more people and the bleachers 5000 more than now. The club will then own its own home and can afford to go to this expense.



CARL R. RAQUET.

## COLLEGE HOCKEY SEASON IS OPENED IN NEW YORK CITY

This Year's Series Promises to Be One of the Closest Ever Held by This League.

## NOW HAS SIX CLUBS

### LEAGUE FINISH IN 1909.

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Harvard	4	4	1.000
Dartmouth	3	1	.750
Princeton	1	2	.333
Yale	1	2	.333
Columbia	0	4	.000

NEW YORK—With the 1910 champion ship series of the Intercollegiate Hockey League now started up much speculation is being indulged in regarding the outcome, as this year's event promises to be the most exciting race this league has held in some years.

For the first time Cornell will be represented by a seven, and as it is a newcomer, it is practically impossible to say just where the club will finish the season. Harvard, Columbia, Yale, Princeton and Dartmouth, which made up the league last year, will again be represented by teams, making it a six-club circuit.

Last year's title was taken by Harvard with a clean score of four victories and no defeats. The team that represented the Cambridge university in 1909 was one of the best, if not the best, that ever represented an American university.

The team lost just one match during the entire season and that was a practise contest with the New York A. C., which won the Amateur Hockey League championship. Not only did Harvard defeat every American college team it met, but it won from two of the best Canadian university sevens of the year. The team has lost Washburn, Willets and Ford, all of the defensive and Morgan of the offensive, and while the team is doing some fast work, it is impossible to tell just how it will compare with the other teams in the league until it plays a game or two. The forwards are as strong as could be asked for and Hicks and Gardner should earn many a point for the crimson.

Judging from the practise games played by Yale and Princeton and Yale and Cornell, these three teams will be very evenly matched this year. Cornell won two of her three games with Yale and seems to be slightly the stronger of the two. Judging by the result of the Yale-Princeton preliminary series, Yale is slightly the stronger, although the difference is but small.

Columbia has yet to show what she can do. Last year's team failed to win a single league game.

Dartmouth finished second in 1909, having one of the best teams that the New Hampshire college has ever turned out. Her only defeat in the league season was that by Harvard. Thomas Hodges is in charge of this year's seven, and despite the fact that he is acknowledged to be one of the best coaches in the country he will have a hard task building up a winning team out of this year's material.

Gardner made the first score after about five minutes of rushing by both sides. Technology did not remain scoreless for any length of time, O'Hearn scoring a clean goal after carrying the puck from his own goal to the Crimson cage.

Gardner made the first score after about five minutes of rushing by both sides. Technology did not remain scoreless for any length of time, O'Hearn scoring a clean goal after carrying the puck from his own goal to the Crimson cage.

There was no more scoring until within a few minutes of the end of the first half. Then fast play by the Harvard forwards kept the puck down in the vicinity of the Technology goal for several minutes, and two goals were made in rapid succession by Wigglesworth and Duncan from short distances in front of the cage.

The second half of the game was very interesting, and for fully 15 minutes the Harvard team was on the defensive. Shortly before the end of the 20-minute half the team work of Harvard showed up for the first time and the puck was carried down the rink and finally pushed past Polhemus on a short shot by Leslie.

HARVARD. TECHNOLOGY. Wigglesworth, f....., t., O'Hearn Gardner, f....., t., Sloan Duncan, f....., t., Palme Leslie, f....., t., R. Gould Duncan, c.p....., t., Billings Smart, Chadwick, g....., t., Polhemus Score, Harvard 4; Tech 1; goals made, by Leslie, Wigglesworth, Duncan, Gardner, Hearn, Polhemus, Wolfe and Watson; time, 20-minute halves.

## FOGEL RELEASES GLEASON.

PHILADELPHIA—The Philadelphia National League baseball club has decided to release Gleason, its former second baseman. The club will make an effort to find him a place as manager of a minor league team.

## RATIONAL GOLF

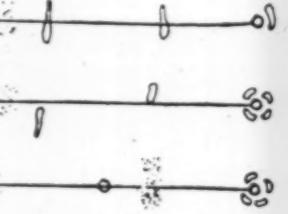
By Jason Rogers.

Even the worst duffer takes an interest in the construction of bunkers and hazards on a golf course, for doesn't he get more experience in playing out of them than the better grade of players. Therefore I do not feel that I am filling up space uselessly in frequently reverting to the consideration of trap ping, if in the end it helps produce more natural hazards less hopeless for the novice and yet just as severe for bad play by the expert.

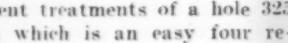
The stronger player finds something different from No. 1 for the two mounds on either side of the short approach and the two traps just beyond the green, surrounded by rough grass, demand a careful second iron shot to get down for a par four.

No. 3—This is still another treatment of the same hole. A pit cut into or a mound placed at the center of the course at about 190 yards demands a carefully placed drive by the player able to get that far, while a strip of very rough grass at about 280 yards will hold any topped second. The green is again guarded by two circular mound bunkers, one at either side of the short approach, and there are traps and rough behind.

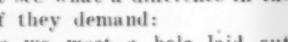
By this criticism I do not mean to propose the entire elimination of the hazard, but rather that there always be a clear way no matter how narrow for the man who is short and sure. By clear I mean a spot of escape from dire misfortune, with just enough retarding penalty to cost a stroke—no more and no less.



1



2



3

In these three diagrams are presented three different treatments of a hole 325 yards long, which is an easy four regarding distance for almost any average player. Yet see what a difference in the sort of golf they demand:

No. 1—Here we meet a hole laid out with sand trapped cop bunkers, one at 130 yards for the drive and the other at 200 or 300 yards to compel a well pitched second. Then there is a shallow sand trap around the back of the putting green. There is absolutely nothing to the hole for the expert. He merely drives over the first bunker on to the fair green over the first bunker on to the fair green on his next. A mere variation of a few yard to either side on the approach means nothing, for with smooth grass on either side he can often lay it dead with a putter.

On the other hand to the golfer of less skill or physical force the first bunker is hard in the extreme. He cannot get over once in three tries, and even though he does he is face to face with the demand for a duplication of the same shot with a brassie from perhaps a more or less doubtful lie. If he does get over the second bunker the chances are that the wooden shot will roll over the green and into the trap back of it.

It is all well enough that the poorer player should usually find such a hole a five instead of a four, but why make it a six or a seven? If the player cannot make the distance in two shots why not give him a chance to get safely home in three if he holds those three straight to the line, or is able to control direction.

No. 2—This is a strictly up-to-date treatment of the same hole. From the tee there is a clear way around the left of the bunker or trap. Long grass across

the hole is a safety factor.

Newton Lane

Allston Golf

## MR. BALLINGER FREE OF GUILT ACCORDING TO MR. WICKERSHAM

(Continued from Page One.)

reclamation service originally requested the secretary to make the restorations, on the ground that from "recent investigations the withdrawals no longer appeared necessary."

The attorney-general devotes the remainder of the 90 pages of his report to a summary of the charges made in connection with the Cunningham coal claims.

The conclusions which, in my opinion, are very clearly established by these papers, are as follows:

First—The insinuations or charges of improper action on the part of Secretary Ballinger, Assistant Secretary Pierce, Commissioner Dennett, or Chief of Field Division Schwartz are, in my opinion, entirely disproved. So far from taking any action to favor the Cunningham claimants, the record clearly shows that Secretary Ballinger was scrupulously careful not in any respect to act upon these claims, for the reason that during the summer of 1908, while he was in no manner connected with the government, he had been consulted by some of the claimants with respect to the issuance of patents, and had called upon Secretary Garfield for the purpose of ascertaining the attitude of his department thereon. Neither his action nor any of his written or spoken expressions were favorable to these claimants. The utmost he did was to instruct the land office to promptly investigate and dispose of all pending cases.

Second—The inference that it was unlawful for Mr. Ballinger to have any professional relation with these claimants because of his previous incumbency of the office of commissioner of the land office is, in my opinion, unsound. The inference is based on section 190, United States Revised Statutes, which reads:

"It shall not be lawful for any person appointed after the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, as an officer, clerk or employee in any of the departments to act as counsel, attorney, or agent for prosecuting any claim against the United States which was pending in either of said departments while he was such officer, clerk or employee, nor in any manner, nor by any means, to aid in the prosecution of any such claim, within two years, next after he shall have ceased to be such officer, clerk or employee."

Third—The Cunningham locations were made in July and August, 1904. All but three of them proceeded to entry prior to May 1, 1907, and the remaining three in October, 1907, payments aggregating \$52,800 being made and covered into the treasury.

The government has had an abundance of time to investigate the validity of these entries. The entrymen are certainly entitled to know with reasonable promptness the objections to issuing patents on their claims and to have such objections disposed of within a reasonable time. The attention of the land office was specifically directed to these claims in August, 1907. They were investigated by Agents Love and Jones. They were put in Mr. Glavis' hands, together with the investigation of all other Alaska coal-land locations and entries, in January, 1908. He had the benefit of the report of Messrs. Love and Jones. All the essential facts relating to the claims seem to have been ascertained by him in the spring of 1908. Indeed, the claimants do not appear to have made any concealment of the facts upon which their claims depend. Except during a period of not exceeding two months (April and May, 1908), when proceedings were suspended owing to the exhaustion of the appropriation, Glavis had upward of two years in which to complete his investigations. He was furnished by the land office with all the assistance which he requested. All efforts to induce him to bring his investigation to a conclusion were met only with requests for further assistance, coupled with criticism of his superior officers, as well as of other special agents who had been connected with the cases; and every time the general land office urged the speedy completion of the work—which, it may be observed, was merely preparatory to a trial of the questions involved in the entries, for the purpose of determining whether or not patent should issue—Glavis advanced some more or less specious reasons why he was not ready to formulate objections and proceed to trial.

Instead of hampering or interfering with him, every facility was given to him by the interior department, and, with one or two immaterial exceptions, every request for assistance was promptly granted. Had the department desired to improperly pass the claims to patent it might have done so in January, 1908, by simply acting on the favorable report of Special Agent Love, without notifying Glavis that the claims had been clear listed; or, when the field work was restricted these claims might have been left in charge of the new chief of field division at Portland when Glavis was transferred to Seattle.

Fourth—Glavis' claim that he prevented the government from being defrauded by procuring a reference to the attorney-general of the questions of law involved, and the overruling by him of an opinion written by Assistant Secretary Pierce, which would have enabled the Cunningham claimants to procure patents on their claims, is absolutely disproved by the record, which shows (1) That the letter submitting the question to the attorney-general, the form of which was prepared by Mr. Schwartz in conference with Glavis and was in part proposed by him, by very terms excluded any possible reference to the Cunningham claims; and (2) that with the explanation of the letter for any inaction.

## BRILLIANT SOCIETY ASSEMBLAGE SEES THE INAUGURATION

(Continued from Page One.)

somewhat ambiguous phrase "initiation of the entry" used by Assistant Secretary Pierce, his construction of the statute did not differ from that given to it by the attorney-general in his opinion.

Fifth—The intervention of the forestry bureau, procured by Glavis, is shown by the record to have been entirely unnecessary to the protection of the interests of the United States. It was even unnecessary to secure a postponement of the hearing on the Cunningham claims, as Special Agent Sheridan of the land office, who had been sent to conduct the hearing on the claims, after a conference with Glavis, concurred in the advisability of a postponement until after the completion of a field examination, although for reasons differing from any which had been previously advanced by Glavis, and so advised the general land office.

Sixth—Glavis' "report" and summary account in contradictions and misstatements. They omit to a degree that amounts to absolute suppression letters, telegrams and other documents, some of which were in his possession, and others which were available to him and which completely rebut inferences he seeks to have drawn from those which he does submit.

Seventh—The action of each and every official of the land office referred to in Glavis' charges appears to have been inspired by the perfectly proper desire to bring to a conclusion an investigation which was prolonged beyond all reason, and which, if it had been prosecuted with due diligence, and if Glavis had properly availed of the assistance placed at his disposal by the land office, should have been completed and ready for trial not later than the autumn of 1908. The claimants were entitled to have the object of their claims formulated and brought to hearing with reasonable promptness, and the interests of the government did not require and were not advanced by the prolonged delays and inaction of Special Agent Glavis. In this connection it may be pointed out, as an example of Glavis' habitual procrastination, that although, pursuant to his request of April 11, 1908, to forward to him all original papers relating to Alaska coal entries and declaratory statements upon his representation that the statute of limitations would prevent criminal prosecutions after the following October, and the cases must therefore be presented during the month of May, all such original papers and documents were, by direction of the general land office, immediately transmitted to him by the Juneau office, a proceeding whatever was taken by him to bring these criminal prosecutions or to take any steps in connection therewith.

Glavis appears at all times to have been prolific in criticism and fault finding of other officials of his department, desirous of increasing his jurisdiction, ready with reasons for delay, but never ready to complete anything he undertook. His action in appealing to the forestry bureau of the department of agriculture to intervene in these cases, without consulting any of his official superiors, was a breach of all proper discipline, which is peculiarly aggravated because taken on the very day when he complained to Secretary Ballinger in person that he was being forced to a hearing before ready with necessary evidence, and was referred by the secretary to Chief of Field Service Schwartz. That he could have had no lack of confidence in Mr. Schwartz is shown by his personal letter to him dated July 31, 1909, in which he expresses his friendship for Schwartz, tells him that in his opinion neither Secretary Ballinger nor Mr. Dennett can last, and advises him to try for Commissioner Dennett's place, with the obvious inference that he, Glavis, can then take Schwartz's place.

Glavis' actions appear to have been founded upon a wholly exaggerated sense of his own importance, and a desire for personal advancement rather than on any genuine desire to protect the interests of the government, and this species of megalomania has finally led him to submit to you charges of improper motives and conduct against his official superiors, which, in my opinion, are so unjust and unfounded as to merit his immediate separation from the service.

Respectfully,  
GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM,  
Attorney-General.

## CHURCHES OPPOSE CHILD LABOR, SAYS LOCAL SECRETARY

(Continued from Page One.)

coming conference in Boston, Jan. 13 to 16. On Sunday, the 16th, child labor services will be held in some 20 or more churches in Boston.

"It is probably true, however, that while the leaders of the church have taken a great interest in the movement against child labor, the rank and file has not awakened to the great importance of this movement.

"The trouble is not that the church is afraid to array itself against child labor, but that its attention has not been sufficiently directed to it. This is what the national child labor committee is trying to do—to bring to the realization of the American public, church members and other good citizens—the enormous extent to which children are employed in injurious labor.

"Few people realize that toiling children are found in nearly every state of the Union and that the dangers of illiteracy, vagrancy, and degeneracy are so very real. Census reports indicate that one child in every six is forced to labor. When such facts are presented to our people they are always ready to act. Neither the general public nor the church holds back because of fear; it is only lack of knowledge which is responsible for any inaction."

## ESTIMATES DIVERGE RADICALLY IN RIVAL CANDIDATES' CAMPS

(Continued from Page One.)

for state officers cast on Nov. 2, 1909, reported that Gov. Eben S. Draper, Lieut.-Gov. Louis A. Frothingham, Secretary Olin, Treasurer Stevens, Auditor Turner and Attorney General Malone were elected. The report was accepted on motion of Senator Tinkham of Boston, the rules were suspended and the report was sent to the House.

Senator Harvey of Waltham offered the customary order, to notify His Excellency Eben S. Draper and His Honor Louis A. Frothingham of their election, as Governor and Lieutenant-Governor respectively and that the General Court was ready to attend upon them at their convenience to qualify them in their respective offices for the current political year. Senator Harvey of Waltham, Nash of Hanover and Meany of Blackstone were appointed to this duty.

### State Forester Submits Views on New Legislation

State Forester Frank W. Rane today submitted to the Legislature the following recommendations for legislation:

1. To provide funds for establishing lookout stations with telephone connections in various sections of the state to be used in time of drought for detection of forest fires.

2. To pass an enactment regulating the use of fire balloons.

3. To enact a law defining the powers and duties of the state forester with regard to forest fires and authorizing him to depute as many state forest wardens as he deems necessary.

4. The advisability of regulating by law treatment of the brush resulting from lumbering or the cutting down of trees or brush in order to lessen fires.

5. The regulation and systematizing of the prices paid for fighting fires in different towns.

6. That the state offer through the state forester to reimburse towns 50 per cent for expenditures for forest fire fighting equipment or in making forest fire protection belts to an amount not to exceed \$250 for each town thus accepting such aid.

7. That the work of suppressing the elm leaf beetle be placed under the state forester and subject to the same laws as now govern the moth work, provided that sufficient funds are allowed to carry on the work.

6. That the local moth superintendents in towns and cities be appointed in a similar way as the forest wardens are appointed at present.

9. That the gypsy and brown-tail moth law be amended so that the state forester may take supervision in towns and cities so desiring it, or where the conditions demand it.

10. That the work of the tree warden in towns be subject to the approval of the state forester.

11. That the state forester be allowed sufficient funds for an assistant whose duties will be primarily to master the forest fire problem throughout the state.

12. That the usual additional appropriations for gypsy and brown-tail moth suppression, which has been \$165,000, be again made this year, and that an appropriation of \$100,000 be made for handling the elm leaf beetle provided this work be placed under the state forester, and that an additional appropriation of \$15,000 be made for carrying on the work of the forestry work as outlined, Total, \$280,000.

13. That the state forester be authorized to accept gifts of land and funds on behalf of the commonwealth with the understanding that all net sales from the management thereof shall be used by him for improving state forestry conditions subject to the approval of the governor and council.

14. That the forester's appropriation be made available by March 1.

### PLAN FOR BOSTON ELECTRIFICATION

Under the caption "Tammanyizing Boston," Colliers Weekly reviews the Boston municipal campaign and the candidates, and makes some very pointed comments on the situation here.

It practically charges the Republican leaders with trying to create a Tammany Hall in Boston. And if the leaders succeed, the paper predicts, the mass of Republicans will show their displeasure at the state election by putting in a Democratic Governor. If Mr. Fitzgerald is elected mayor, with the Hibbard-Republican machine connivance, then the Good Government Association. Students are now employed in ward headquarters in all parts of Boston, and it is estimated that by election day over 150 Ward men will be in the thick of the contest.

Colliers Severely Scores "Tammanyizing of Boston"

Under the caption "Tammanyizing Boston," Colliers Weekly reviews the Boston municipal campaign and the candidates, and makes some very pointed comments on the situation here.

It practically charges the Republican leaders with trying to create a Tammany Hall in Boston. And if the leaders succeed, the paper predicts, the mass of Republicans will show their displeasure at the state election by putting in a Democratic Governor. If Mr. Fitzgerald is elected mayor, with the Hibbard-Republican machine connivance, then the Good Government Association.

Of ex-Mayor Fitzgerald it says:

"Mr. Fitzgerald is the first conspicuous specimen of the Tammany type of politician that Boston has had to deal with. After a nondescript career of eight or 10 years, he discovered that his talents lay in practical politics. Thenceforth his fortune was made."

"Mr. Storrow for more than 10 years,"

says Colliers, "has devoted himself to the welfare of Boston. . . . He stands today the foremost citizen of Boston. No one questions his ability, his honesty or his disinterestedness. He is the sort of candidate that the better element of all parties would naturally support, and the fact that in national politics he has been known as a Democrat should make it easy for those Democrats who have not learned to do without a party label to vote for him."

The article adds:

"That Mayor Hibbard, who has hitherto borne the reputation of an honest man, should form league with the most corrupt politician who has ever come to the top in Boston, and that Mr. Hibbard should apparently do this at the order of the Republican senators—these things nobody would have thought possible a few weeks ago."

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

## Campaign Expenses

Mr. Fitzgerald recently made the claim that he had spent \$7,050 in his campaign, and that I had spent more.

I have not a particle of faith in his campaign statement of \$7,050.

He is hiring halls all over the city, sending souvenir calendars to voters, hiring central and local headquarters, employing workers, buying advertising space himself, and certainly seems supplied with an ADEQUATE CAMPAIGN FUND. If there is any kind of political advantage to be secured for him that has been neglected or overlooked, I do not know what it is.

FOR YEARS AND YEARS, in every ward, not once, but many, many times, in every hall, in every hotel, wherever he could find a large or small gathering of people he has been making DAILY AND ALMOST HOURLY SPEECHES ABOUT HIMSELF, telling the voters over and over again, with insistent and ceaseless repetition, of the kind of a man he CLAIMS to be.

He has occupied MORE FREE SPACE IN THE BOSTON NEWSPAPERS about himself than any man who ever lived in Boston.

He has occupied MORE PAID ADVERTISING SPACE in the newspapers to tell about himself than any man who ever lived in Boston.

I have had JUST THREE WEEKS of active campaign in which to show up this PRETENDED FRIEND OF EVERYBODY, and to show that he has for years been a cold-blooded, deliberate SPOILER OF OUR CITY, and real friend to no man but HIMSELF.

It is not so important how much money is spent in showing up Fitzgeraldism in this campaign as to be sure the voters know what Fitzgeraldism is.

If I am successful during these three weeks in showing the HONEST voters the kind of a man Mr. Fitzgerald REALLY IS, then every cent I am spending will save a dollar to the voters of the city, for it is insuring the defeat of the Fitzgerald ring—the most corrupt and vicious that ever reigned in City Hall.

*I hold that the truth is not expensive at any price*

JAMES J. STORROW,

417 Beacon Street

## NEW BOSTON LAWS ARE RECOMMENDED BY FINANCE BOARD

The Boston finance commission today submitted to the General Court a summary of its recommendations for legislation affecting the city of Boston. They are as follows:

1. That hereafter in the collecting, treasury and penal institutions departments of the city of Boston all appointments except the heads of departments, in the penal institutions department physicians and nurses, be made under and subject to the laws of the commonwealth relating to the civil service.

2. That all appointments hereafter made in Suffolk county by the clerks of the several courts, the register of deeds, the register of probate, the custodian of the Suffolk county court house, the master of the jail, and by the clerks of the police district and municipal courts of the city of Boston, be made under and subject to the laws of the commonwealth relating to the civil service.

3. That the heads of the various departments of the city of Boston be authorized to establish, subject to the approval of the mayor, reasonable fees for the issuance of permits, licenses, and other privileges, including the making of openings in streets and sidewalks, and for the making of inspections required by law.

4. That the superintendent of streets be authorized to require persons or corporations, who desire permits to make openings in streets or sidewalks to deposit with the treasurer of the city of Boston a sum fixed by said superintendent, subject to the approval of the mayor, which shall be sufficient to indemnify the city from loss.

5. That the fees for recording deeds and other instruments in the registry of deeds for Suffolk county be increased so as to make said registry self-supporting.

6. That the city of Boston be relieved of maintaining, at its sole expense, the various Suffolk county institutions; and that the expense of maintaining Suffolk county courts, jails, houses of correction, other county offices and necessary public buildings for the use of Suffolk county be apportioned between the cities of Boston and Chelsea and the towns of Revere and Winthrop on the basis of population or valuation or in some other equitable manner.

7. That money paid into Suffolk county courts be placed at interest.

8. That all officers of Suffolk county shall transmit to the mayor of Boston a written statement annually of the amount of their receipts and expenditures for the year ending Feb. 1.

9. That the law requiring the appointment of assistant assessors be repealed; that the police department submit annually a list of polls, which shall be the basis for the assessment of polls.

10. That the schoolhouse commission shall consist of three persons, of whom one shall be chairman and receive a salary of not less than \$5000; the other members shall serve without compensation.

11. That payments of state aid, military aid and soldiers' relief shall be required to be submitted to the board of aldermen, and that a board of trustees of three members shall be appointed

## JAMAICA PLAIN MAN BUILDS OWN MACHINES FOR SHOE SHOP

Thomas G. Plant, the shoe manufacturer, is equipping his factories at Jamaica Plain with a complete outfit of shoe machinery made in his own shop and covered by patents which he holds. The installations will probably be finished inside of a month, and Mr. Plant will occupy the unique position of making shoes by machinery which he controls himself.

After trying out his machinery and proving its worth Mr. Plant will put his machines on the market, thus coming in competition with the United Shoe Machinery Company, which heretofore has controlled the output of the world. Its machines are not sold to the users, but are leased on royalties. In some states the terms of these leases

# Economy Is Urged by Governor Draper

Organization of the Boston Railroad Holding Company  
Regarded as Great Advantage to New England by  
the Governor in Advancing Commercial Progress.

GOV. EBEN S. DRAPER'S message sum at issue is a large one, amounting to more than \$1,000,000.

"At the present time there is no authority in law which would allow the Governor and council to make proper contracts and arrangements for the presentation of these claims. Under section 79 of chapter 6 of the revised laws, the Governor, with the advice and consent of the council, is given authority to make contracts to collect moneys due the commonwealth of Massachusetts, except any claim for reimbursement of interest paid by the commonwealth on its war loans." These claims to which I have referred are in part for interest paid by the commonwealth on its war loans, and it is necessary for the Legislature to take action, in order to give the Governor and council authority to make proper arrangements to prosecute these claims. I therefore recommend that such action be taken.

"There have been issued during the year, charged to the net state debt for permanent improvements, new bonds amounting to \$2,326,300, while bonds have been paid amounting to \$2,552,500. The metropolitan debt was increased by bonds issued for permanent improvements amounting to \$1,613,000, and was decreased by payment of bonds to the amount of \$800,000 and a contribution to the sinking fund of \$1,386,912.11.

"The receipts from miscellaneous sources of revenue during the year ending Dec. 1, 1909, were \$7,394,776.10. The state tax was \$4,500,000, so that the total revenues for the year, exclusive of cash on hand, amounted to \$12,194,776.10. There was paid out for expenses during the year \$12,822,559.24, so that the cash on hand was quite substantially reduced from Dec. 1, 1908, to Dec. 1, 1909.

"We have in the last year, in both classes of debt, issued bonds for permanent improvements, but we have not increased either class of debt as much as the amount of such bonds. The net debt was, however, in each case greater on the first day of December, 1909, than it was on the first day of December, 1908.

"The annual charge for interest on the net direct debt in 1909, reckoned at 3½ per cent, would be something more than \$650,000 a year; while on the metropolitan debt the annual interest charge, which has to be paid by the metropolitan district, at the same rate of 3½ per cent, would be more than \$2,100,000 a year.

**Substantial Payment Each Year on the Principal of Net Direct Debt of State Is Asked.**

"I call these matters to your attention and ask you to seriously consider whether it is not time, in making your appropriations, to provide for a substantial payment each year on the principal of the net-direct debt. It also seems to me that it is time that the principal of the metropolitan debt should begin to be decreased, as the annual interest charges are constantly growing larger and becoming a heavier burden.

"The expenses of the commonwealth were materially enlarged during the past year because of the greatly increased number of people who had to be cared for in our various institutions. It is obviously necessary, with the finances of the commonwealth in their present condition, to practise economy in every expenditure, and certainly no large new undertakings should be started which are not absolutely necessary.

## Legislation Advocated to Prevent Financial Shortages in Towns and Cities.

"The bureau of statistics is doing a large amount of work in connection with municipal accounting reform. It is a legitimate function of the commonwealth to assist its municipalities, and especially the towns, in devising methods by which their affairs can be better administered to their own advantage, and it is highly desirable that it should do so in the interest of all our citizens and of investors in municipal securities.

"The very unfortunate occurrences which came to light during the past year in connection with the finances of the town of Framingham have brought forcibly to the attention of the people the necessity for some reform in the method of issuing municipal loans.

"I recommend that some plan be adopted requiring the registration and certification in the office of the bureau of statistics of all town and city loans. This arrangement should be most carefully thought out and made as thorough as possible, and yet the system should not be too expensive. A proper charge for all registration and certification of the loans should be made to the towns and cities having it done. I believe the registration and certification of such loans would cause them to sell at a higher price, so that the charges for having it done would be no hardship to the municipalities, while it would be of material advantage to investors.

"There are many people interested in this subject who have proposed various methods by which this can be done, and I submit the general subject to your attention, with an earnest request for prompt and wise action.

## Governor Wants Provisions Made to Prosecute Claims for Interest on War Loans.

"It has been called to my attention that there are certain equitable claims for reimbursement of gold premium and interest charged paid by the commonwealth on its war loans, which the federal government may properly be asked to pay, after enabling legislation has been enacted at Washington. The

Lieutenant-Governor Takes Oath of Office in Bay State Today for Second Term



(Copyright by Notman.)

**LOUIS A. FROTHINGHAM.**  
Presiding officer of Governor's council, who will take prominent part in exercises at State House.

librarian are planning to use this space for legislative reference work. This will necessitate the employment of an assistant in this department, and I recommend an appropriation sufficient to meet this extra expense, and also a reasonable increase in the salary of the state librarian.

"This commission has done excellent work for many years, and the people of every town in the commonwealth now have the opportunity to obtain books from a free public library. It is not desirable that the towns should have too much state assistance in this direction, but it is essential that the commission should be given more assistance. The appropriation of the commission should be somewhat increased, so that it may have additional help for performing its clerical work and visiting the various libraries throughout the commonwealth.

Improved Conditions for Preparing Food for People and Better Inspection Are Recommended.

"During the last year much interest was taken in and attention given to the improving of conditions under which

Militia Is Reported in Excellent Condition and Recent Maneuvers Are Called Beneficial.

"The militia is in excellent condition.

The maneuvers which were held during the past summer were most beneficial and advantageous. Our troops were ordered to mobilize on a given day at

## Strong Points in Governor Draper's Address

**E**CNOMY in every expenditure for the commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Action giving Governor and council authority to arrange to prosecute claims for reimbursement of interest paid by state on war loans.

Careful consideration of plan to combine industrial education to work in harmony with public school system. Establishment of a meat inspection standard in Massachusetts the same as now required by the government. Laws permitting farmers to ship milk directly by railroad rather than be obliged to deal with contractors. Passing of law making the pay for all state troops the same and turning government reimbursement into the treasury of the commonwealth.

Appropriation for highway department that will be regained by revenue from auto law.

Making of Boston Railroad Holding Company bonds a legal investment for Massachusetts savings banks.

General law covering more fully statutes governing trusts and savings banks inside and outside the state.

Deputy examiner and larger salaries for civil service commissioners. More time devoted to work.

Placing of moth superintendents in various towns under the state forester to improve conditions.

Law requiring annual issuance of public document giving salaries of every state employee.

and how it shall be worked in harmony with, and very likely become a part of, our public school system, is a great one. The board has not had time as yet to properly study out and formulate a definite policy. It is not desirable that the commonwealth should rush into this matter haphazard, and without careful consideration and a definite plan.

**Mr. Draper Believes It Is Unwise to Establish Independent Industrial Schools.**

"I believe it would be very unwise to establish independent industrial schools in various sections of the commonwealth, which shall not be a part of our general educational system and which would not be under the direction of the board of education. Various steps in this direction have been taken in the past, and others attempted; but it is much wiser to have all the work that shall be performed by the state in this direction done systematically, after a careful examination by the board, and done in harmony with our present school system.

"We have an able board of education,

which is earnestly devoted to its duties,

and during the present year it will have

time to, and will, formulate definite

plans as to what should be done for the

real advancement of this important work.

In the mean time, it would be an unwise

policy and bad judgment to create sepa-

rate and individual schools for indus-

trial education which would not be inte-

gral parts of our whole school system.

"Much can be done this year by the

board, and legislation will be requested

which will permit such work as is

described; but it will, after the

passage of new legislation, require some

time to study out a system before the

board will be able to go ahead with a

completed plan of education which shall

include industrial education as one of

its principal and component parts.

**Increase in Salary of the State Librarian Is Recommended and Board Is Praised.**

"More room has been given to the

state library, and the trustees and the

meat, to be sold for food to the people, should be prepared for sale.

"Of all the animal food products con-

sumented in this commonwealth, a very

large percentage is brought in from other states. I have personally looked

into this examination in various abattoirs, and I am satisfied that the govern-

ment inspection is adequate. This

applies to the great bulk of the animal

food products consumed by the people

of this commonwealth.

"They worked hard and learned much.

I believe that the information and ex-

perience thus obtained will be of great

benefit in the future. I do not think it

is not sufficiently careful, and it is inade-

quate. A reorganization of this system

should be effected."

"I recommend that careful considera-

tion of this subject be given, and that

action be taken so that all these condi-

tions may be improved and a new sys-

tem established; and I urge that the

standard of inspection be made the same

as that now required by the United

States government.

**Solution to the Milk Problem Is Offered Seeking to Reduce Price of This Product.**

"The production of milk and the way

it shall be sold is a problem which seems

very difficult to solve satisfactorily to

both the producers and consumers. There

has been much discussion as to whether

the standard now required by law, of

12.15 per cent of milk solids and 3.35

per cent of fat, is right. I do not pre-

tend to express an opinion based on

knowledge in this respect, but I have

not been able to see any way in which

the consumer and the honest producer

of milk can be properly protected unless

a standard of quality shall be estab-

lished; and it will, after the

passage of new legislation, require some

time to study out a system before the

board will be able to go ahead with a

completed plan of education which shall

include industrial education as one of

its principal and component parts.

"It is further a fact that for some

reason the number of neat cattle in

the commonwealth is decreasing. In the

year 1908 there were 3300 head less of

neat cattle than in

1907, and on Nov. 30, 1907, the record

showed a decrease of nearly 10,000 from

the previous year, so that there were

13,000 head less of neat cattle less in

Massachusetts at the beginning of 1909 than

there were at the end of 1906.

"This proves conclusively that the

keeping of cattle for milk in Massachu-

setts is not an industry that is grow-

ing, but one that is declining. This

is unquestionably bad for the common-

wealth. As the consumption of milk

seems to be constantly increasing, it

must be brought from other states.

Our farming industry in this respect

is not flourishing. It is not profitable

for the farmer to raise and sell milk un-

der existing conditions.

"The nurses' home at Rutland is nearly

ready for acceptance, and the sanatorium

is full. The new accommodations which

were provided for at the state hospital at

Tewksbury have not been completed as

yet, but they are badly needed. The

industrial school for boys at Shirley

has been opened during the year.

# Theatrical, Musical and Art Interests

## PLAYHOUSE NEWS

### THE DRAMA IN LONDON.

"The Electra of Sophocles."

LONDON—An interesting performance of Sophocles' "Electra," in the original Greek, was given on Thursday at the Aldwych theater, in London. The performance was in aid of the Bedford College for Women, which is making an appeal for funds to erect new college buildings on a site which has lately been acquired in Regent's park. The cast, with the exception of the men, was entirely composed of past or present students of Bedford College, and no better or more convincing advertisement of the college could have been desired than this beautiful performance.

Spoken in a language which even scholars, accustomed only to the written page, have difficulty in following, and lasting some two hours and a half, the play nevertheless held the attention of the large audience from start to finish. The wonderful construction of the drama, no less than the excellence of the acting, account for this remarkable success.

The action of the play, the irresistible march of events, with their tragic culmination, made itself strongly felt, even where the words were not understood.

A special feature of the production was the chorus, which is by far the most difficult element in producing a Greek play, and which only too often, in these classical revivals, falls very far short of what it ought. In this performance the chorus, consisting of Electra's maidens, was an unqualified success. The costumes, the grouping, the rhythmical evolutions performed around the smoking altar in the center of the stage, were a continuous artistic pleasure. The natural and dignified gestures and the dramatic delivery of the choruses, with their sudden bursts of sound and eloquent pauses, lend almost an atmosphere of realism to an otherwise artificial dramatic form. Electra was splendidly played by Miss Calkin, whose sustained rendering of so great a part was a very remarkable achievement for an amateur.

### CHICAGO OPENINGS.

"Seven Days," a new farce by Miss Mary Roberts Rhinehart and Avery Hopwood, will be played for the first time in Chicago Jan. 7. This piece is now being given in New York, and has been proclaimed there as the funniest play since "Charlie's Aunt." A special cast has been prepared for the production at the Illinois, as the original company remains in New York.

"Madame X" has entered upon its last four weeks at the Studebaker, after which it will go to New York for a run. This has been the most successful serious play of the Chicago season. It will be succeeded by "Miss Patsy," a new comedy in which Miss Gertrude Quinn will have the principal role.

A series of interpretative readings in English of masterpieces of comedy will be given by Prof. S. H. Clark at Music hall, 203 Michigan avenue, on Fridays from Jan. 7 to Feb. 11 at 4 p. m. The list of plays comprises Aristophanes' "The Clouds," Molier's "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme," Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer," Augier's "Le Gendre de M. Poirier," Maeterlinck's "The Blue Bird," Jones' "Dolly Reforming Herself."

### NEW YORK OPENINGS.

Montgomery and Stone begin an engagement next Monday evening at the Globe in "The Old Town," a musical comedy by Ade and Lunders. On this occasion this new playhouse will throw open its doors to the public for the first time.

"The Barriér," a dramatization of Rex Beach's novel of the same name by Eugene Presbrey, will be played at the New Amsterdam next Monday evening. Miss Marguerite Clark appears at Daly's next Monday evening in "The King of Cadonia," musical comedy that has entertained London for a long time. William Norris is also in the cast.

Andrew Mack appears at the Hackett Jan. 12 in his new comedy, "The Prince of Bohemia."

Sir Charles Wyndham and Miss Mary Moore will begin a short engagement at the Empire on Jan. 17. Their first play will be Hubert Davies' comedy, "The Mollusc."

### MISS GENEE'S DANCING.

James Douglass, the English critic prominent of classic dancing, wrote as follows of the latest London appearance of Miss Adeline Genee, the wonderful dancer, who will be seen in this city at the Colonial theater next Monday evening in "The Silver Star":

"Art is the austerity of joy. Adeline Genee is a joyous austerity. She is not bewilderingly beautiful. You would pass her in the street without suspecting her genius. She is an artiste who expresses herself only in the dance. As she stands in the wings the strange romantic changes begin to steal over her, and then a birdlike swoop and she passes out of prose into poetry."

"Her dancing is an ebullience of un-saddened youth, a spontaneous riot of girlish excitement woven into a lovely pattern of merry pirouettes and flowing arabesques, airy attitudes, light leaps."

"Sallies and twinkling entrechats. The intricate notes of her dancing melt into a visible music as the waves melt into the sea."

**BURTON HOLMES TRAVELOGUES.** "Ceylon" and "Sicily" are the titles of the two new traveologues to be enjoyed by those who attend the noted lecturer's courses this year. In Ceylon, Mr. Holmes visited a year ago he found a wealth of photographic material; a people quaint in customs and picturesque ministrations.

## NEW YORK ART LETTER

in costumes, in a setting of rare tropical beauty.

In "Sicily" Mr. Holmes proposes to devote his descriptions more particularly to the scenic beauty as well as the romantic historic charms of the island. "Italy," "Egypt," and "Norway" have in the past each been the subject of two traveologues by Mr. Holmes. This season he will devote but one lecture to each, adding to the wealth of material he had already obtained the results of his more recent photographic excursions, so that each of these three traveologues will be an epitome of the most striking features of his former two lectures on each subject.

Mr. Holmes will give two parallel courses at Tremont Temple, course A on five Friday evenings and course B on five Saturday evenings, beginning Jan. 7 and 8.

### HERE AND THERE.

In addition to the five dances which compose her regular program, Miss Ruth St. Denis will present a new Hindoo dance, "The Lotus Pond," at her matinees this afternoon and Friday afternoon at the Colonial. Miss St. Denis appears as a young Hindoo girl coqueting with her image as reflected in the pool among the lotus flowers.

"Midsummer Night's Dream," performed by professional children, will be given at Symphony hall Saturday afternoon under the direction of Lindsay Morrison. There will be a company of 100 and Mendelssohn's music will be played by 50 men of the Boston Symphony orchestra under Gustav Strube. Tickets at 50 cents to \$1.50 may be had at the hall.

A miracle play was presented by the Allendale boys at Lake Villa, Ill., on the afternoon of Jan. 1. The action set forth a lesson in Christianity in words taken from classic religious works. There were many visitors from the vicinity and from Chicago.

Keith's Amusement Company has arranged to build a new theater in Syracuse, N. Y., within the next six months. The property that has been leased as a site is at 408-414 Salina street. That Mr. Keith intends to erect a high class building is evident from the fact that he has entered into contracts to provide luxurious piano warerooms for a leading firm of the city.

Miss Grace George is to play Beatrice at the New theater in a production of "Much Ado About Nothing." It is also planned to have Miss George appear in London with Sir Herbert Tree in June as Lady Teazle in "The School for Scandal."

Plans for still another Times Square theater, to cost \$500,000, have been filed with the building department, and it is promised that the playhouse will be ready by next November. The theater will be located just west of the rear of the Lyric theater, in West Forty-third street, about 100 feet from Broadway.

It will be contained in a 12-story office building, which will also have club rooms, a concert hall and a roof garden. Back of the scheme is a syndicate of prominent Germans, whose names are not divulged. The architect is Carl Ambrosius.

Mrs. Marion Craig-Wentworth will begin her series of dramatic readings at Steinert hall Monday, Jan. 7. The list of plays that she will give includes Maeterlinck's "Pelleas and Melisande," Zangwill's "The Melting Pot," Ibsen's "The Master Builder," Mrs. Wentworth's "The Flower Shop" and Galsworthy's "Strife."

**HONOR REJECTED BY SENATOR ROOT.**

WASHINGTON—President Taft has

offered to appoint Senator Root chairman of the American delegation to the fourth Pan-American conference, to be held in Buenos Aires next July. Senator Root, however, declined the offer.

It has been proposed that Huntington Wilson, assistant secretary of state, be appointed chairman of the delegation.

Mr. Wilson's official relation with the state department, however, makes it unlikely that he will be chosen.

**SALES IN THE SOUTH END.**

Albion H. Eaton et al. have sold to Nellie L. Edgecomb the house and 1070 feet of land at 117 Chandler street, near Columbus avenue, South End. The four-story brick building and land which comprise the parcel are assessed for \$8000, of which \$3200 is on the land.

Property on Appleton, near Clarendon street, owned by Louville V. Niles, has been conveyed to Ralph A. Hatch. There is a three-story and basement brick house which occupies 1171 feet of land, the latter being taxed for \$2900 and the whole for \$5500.

John Beck et al. has sold to Simon J. Gerion his property in Porter street, between Corning and Pleasant streets,

for \$13,400. James H. Brennan was the broker in the transaction.

**BUYS BUNGALOW IN KINGSTON.**

C. H. Lewis, Easton, building has purchased of Alice L. Bean her bungalow located in Lake street, Silver Lake, Kingston, Mass., together with 5000 feet of land. A. E. Bonney, Paddock building, was the broker in the transaction.

**START CAPE COD CANAL WORK AT THE SCUSSET MARSHES**

The motive power department of t

New York, New Haven & Hartford road has received official orders to double the five-hour Merchants limited for New York until further notice.

Both the Boston & Albany and Boston & Maine roads are having all they can do to furnish the New England Gas & Coke Works with cars and to take care of the output.

The bridge department of the southern division of the Boston & Maine road's putting the framework for the Medford street bridge together at the Wilmington shop.

The Readville shops of the New Haven road are giving the Baldwin mogul engines of the 800 class a complete overhauling and placing them on the road as fast as possible.

**EXPECT GOOD GOVERNMENT.**

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Mayor Edward Schoeneck has assumed active direction of the affairs of this city. He has been studying the conditions in the subordinate branches of municipal government for several weeks. Mr. Schoeneck is a Republican and a graduate of Syracuse University in the class of 1903. The entire city expects a remarkably clean ad-

ministration.

**BURTON HOLMES TRAVELOGUES.**

"Ceylon" and "Sicily" are the titles of the two new traveologues to be enjoyed by those who attend the noted lecturer's courses this year. In Ceylon, Mr. Holmes visited a year ago he found a wealth of photographic material; a people quaint in customs and picturesque ministrations.

Work has been started at the Scusset marshes, within half a mile of Cape Cod bay, for the new canal. The task will be pushed night and day, and those who are engineering the undertaking think in three years it will be done.

The promoters of the project are New York men in the main, who are heavily interested in sailing and steam vessels.

It was intended to begin dredging through the sand dunes on the north side of the cape into a ditch, a mile long, excavated a quarter of a century ago by the Lockwood Company.

A hydraulic dredge was towed to the

point, but after being nearly stranded

was towed into Plymouth harbor. The plan of putting this craft at work now has been abandoned, and a steam excavator, carried to the place on flat cars in sections, has been set up and put in motion on the marshes where daily it is throwing up tons of gravel and sand. As soon as a cut is made to the north shore the floating dredger will be towed over from Plymouth and put to work.

At Monument river, near the station of the New Haven road at Buzzards Bay, foundations for a large roll-lift bridge are being laid.

**HYDE PARK FACES IMPORTANT ISSUE**

HYDE PARK, Mass.—The voters of Hyde Park will face an important question in special town meeting this evening, when it is to be decided whether the number of members of the board of selectmen shall be reduced from five to three. It is argued that a better class of citizens could be persuaded to enter the race for the board if the smaller number were to be elected than under present conditions.

He declared that the success of the expedition was due entirely to Commander Peary's tireless planning.

**TAKES SYRACUSE CHURCH.**

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—The Rev. George K. Warren, former assistant pastor of the Lake Avenue Baptist church in Rochester, has taken up his work as pastor of the Calvary Baptist church in this city. Mr. Warren succeeds the Rev. Mahlon H. Day, Syracuse '04, who has taken charge of a church in Upper Alton, Ill. Calvary church has a membership of 175.

**POLAR EXPLORER TALKS IN LOWELL**

LOWELL, Mass.—Capt. Robert Bartlett, second in command on the successful polar expedition of Commander Peary, and the man chosen to make the dash for the pole if Mr. Peary had failed, lectured in Colonial hall last night, under the auspices of the Lowell Art Association.

He declared that the success of the expedition was due entirely to Commander Peary's tireless planning.

**MUSICAL DEPARTMENT**

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. John Hall VOCAL STUDIOS Suite 29 and 30, Musical Art Bldg., ST. LOUIS, MO.

## MUSICAL EVENTS

### LEHMANN RECITAL.

M. LIZA LEHMANN, the English composer, has come across the seas to tell Americans from their excessive devotion to serious art and show them that there is such a thing in the world as musical fun. Her trust that Americans will appreciate the fun she brings is well founded, because her humorous songs have of late been used by American singers to relieve the severity of their Schubert-Schumann-Strauss recitals and some of them have become part and parcel of our concert repertory.

Mme. Lehmann, knowing Boston as a place where a woman can find honor as a composer, chose it as the city for her first American appearance. She brought with her to assist in the interpretation of her compositions the contralto, Miss Palgrave-Turner, and the boy soprano, Albert Hole, both new to this country. She chose for her other assistants three well-known singers who seem bent on giving her their heartiest support: Mme. Jeanne Jomelli, soprano; Dan Beddoe, tenor, and Frederick Hastings, baritone. Mme. Lehmann plays her own piano accompaniments. An enthusiastic audience, though not a large one, greeted her at her concert in Symphony hall Wednesday afternoon, when she presented her familiar "Persian Garden" and miscellaneous humorous songs and quartets as follows:

Some cycle "In a Persian Garden," Ribaiyat of Omar Khayyam, Fitzgerald's translation; Mme. Jomelli, Miss Palgrave-Turner, Dan Beddoe, Frederick Hastings, Song, "There hang my Garlands," Andrew Lang; Dan Beddoe, Song, "Thoughts Have Wings," Frances M. Gostling; Miss Palgrave-Turner, Scene, The Mad Dog, Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield"; Frederick Hastings, Three bird songs: "The Wood Pigeon," "The Yellowhammer," "The Owl"; A. S.: Mme. Jomelli, Two songs from "The Daisy Chain": "If No One Ever Marries Me," Laurence Alma-Tadema's "Little Girls"; "The Swing," Stevenson's "Child's Garden of Verses"; Master Albert Hofe, Song cycle, the Nonsense Songs from Carroll's "Alice in Wonderland": "How Doth the Little Crocodile," "Fury Said to a Mouse," "Father William," "The Duchess' Lullaby," "The Whiting and the Snail," "Mock-Turtle Soup," "The Queen of Hearts," "Trial Scene," "Epilogue"; Mme. Jomelli, Miss Palgrave-Turner, Dan Beddoe, Frederick Hastings.

### APOLLO CLUB CONCERT.

At a time when the general musical public is showing little inclination to accept what is offered them by the concert managers, when a Cavaliere or a Liza Lehmann can find only a modicum of recognition in Boston, the Apollo Club can call out an audience nearly equal to the capacity of Jordan hall. The club's friends, with opera behind them, are still loyally interested in male chorus singing, are still allured by music that is presented in plain concert hall surroundings.

The Apollo singers, with Stephen Townsend, baritone, assisting, gave their second concert of the season under Emil Mollenhauer's direction Wednesday evening with the following program:

The Artillerist's Oath, C. F. Adam; the Apollo Club, Aria, Vision Fugitive, Masonet; Stephen S. Townsend, Awake, my Pretty Dreamer, Gericke; Song of the Viking, George W. Chadwick; Apollo Club, Cavalier Tunes, C. Villiers Stanford; Mr. Townsend and the Apollo Club, Sunday on the Ocean, Heine, Apollo Club, Requiem, Foote; Dream in the Twilight, Strauss; It is not Always May, Gounod; Passing By, Purcell; Don Juan Serenade, Tschaikowsky; Mr. Townsend, A Wet Sheet and a Flowing Sea, Lloyd; Apollo Club, King Olaf's Christmas, Dudley Buck; Apollo Club, Solos by Robert Fitz-Gerald and Albert Edmund Brown. The accompaniments were played by Carl Lamson, pianist, and Grant Drake, organist.

The third Apollo Club concert will be given in Jordan hall on Wednesday evening, Feb. 16, with Willy Hess, violinist, assisting.

### FUR DEPARTMENTS.

All Imported and Domestic models in Fur Coats, including Alaska Seal, Mink, Ermine, Baby Caracul, Broadtail Persian and Baby Lamb at greatly reduced prices.

### PONY COATS.

Pony Coats, 48 inches long..... 37.50 value \$50.00

### CARACUL COATS.

Caracul Coats, 50 inches long..... 67.50 value \$75.00

### French Seal Coats.

French Seal Coats, 40 inches long..... 75.00 value \$125.00

### French Seal Coats.

French Seal Coats, 45 inches long..... 95.00 value \$150.00

### 50-inch French Seal Coats.

50-inch French Seal Coats..... 110.00 value \$165.00

### Hudson Seal Coats.

H

# Happenings Around and About New York

## OUTLOOK FOR AUTO REGULATION SEEKS TO BE ENCOURAGING

Two Conventions Will Take up Problem of Uniform and National Laws With Federal Registry Plan.

## TEST OF CHAUFFEUR

NEW YORK—The outlook for automobile regulation in New York and elsewhere is particularly promising at the present time, both from the viewpoint of the users and the government authorities.

At the convention for the promotion of uniform legislation, which will be held this month in Washington, the National Civic Federation will urge the desirability of standardizing all laws and regulations affecting automobiles and highways. This is thought, would be as much to the advantage of the local authorities as to the automobile.

The first national legislative convention of automobile drivers will be held in Washington Feb. 15 to 17, when an effort will be made to secure the passage by Congress of a federal registration law. Many states will not admit foreign automobiles without a local license, and New Jersey is particularly strict in this respect, a fact which entails great hardships upon New York motorists. A federal system of registration would permit interstate travel by automobiles without the ambiguity and inconvenience now experienced.

City Police Commissioner Baker has asked the cooperation of the police throughout the state to secure the enactment of legislation tending to the better regulation of present automobile abuses. He has had statistics prepared which he says will prove a decided argument in favor of a law preventing incompetent persons from driving motor vehicles. Under the present state law a chauffeur's license must be issued to any applicant upon the payment of the prescribed fee of \$2. No examination of his qualifications is called for. The commissioner hopes to secure the adoption of a bill which will overcome the weakness of the measure vetoed last year by Governor Hughes.

## CLAIMANT RESTS IN RUSSELL SUIT

Atty. Leslie A. Simpson, counsel for the claimant in the Russell will case, asked Judge Lawton to force William C. Russell to appear in court. This the court refused to do until the return of the process server who had been sent to serve a subpoena upon him. The process server appeared in court at 10:30. He had delivered the subpoena to Miss Sarah Almy, being unable to reach William C. Russell. Judge Lawton refused to take any action.

Attorney Simpson then rested his case. Attorney Thomas H. Proctor of counsel for the respondents, asked that adjournment be taken until Friday morning, on account of the sudden closing of the petitioner's case, the respondents being unprepared for surrebuttal. Judge Lawton granted the request.

## NEW TELEPHONE COMPANY BEGUN

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—In connection with the plan to purchase securities of the Rochester Telephone Company, for which \$330,000 is to be paid, to be used to strengthen the financial condition of the local company, it is announced that the purchasing company, the Continental Telephone and Telegraph Company, is a "national, independent long distance company, in process of formation by purchase or close affiliation with large independent operating companies, enabling it to reach the large cities between the Atlantic coast and the Rocky Mountains."

**ASPHYXIATED IN HIS ROOM.** Daniel O'Connor was asphyxiated as the result of the escape of coal gas from a stove in a room in which he was sleeping at 121 Linden Park street, Roxbury, and two other men, Patrick Reilly and Martin Gately, were overcome by the fumes.

**COLLECTOR WILL HOLD OVER.** George H. Lyman, collector of the port, is to hold office until Jan. 24, five days after his term expires, in order to enable all the money in the sub-treasury to be counted by Edwin U. Curtis before he takes up his duties as Mr. Lyman's successor.

**CHURCH OFFERS BIG SALARY.** NEW YORK—The Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church has decided to call to its pastorate the Rev. John Henry Jowett of Carrs Lane Congregational Chapel, Eng., at a salary of \$12,000 a year and a "home."

**PRESIDENT'S NIECE SAILS.** NEW YORK—Mr. and Mrs. George H. Snowden, the latter a niece of President Taft, whose wedding the President recently attended in this city, sailed today for Mediterranean ports.

## SEES WORKINGMEN ENJOYING LUXURIES OF THE MILLIONAIRE

Inventor Thomas A. Edison Forecasts Future Advance of Automatic Machinery in Bettering the World.

## A HAPPY PROPHECY

NEW YORK—Thomas A. Edison, looking into the future, thinks the prospect of the laboring man is a particularly bright one.

"In 200 years, by the cheapening of commodities, the ordinary laborer will live as well as a man does now with \$200,000 annual income. Automatic machinery and intensive agriculture will bring about this result," Mr. Edison says in the current issue of the *Independent*. "Not individualism, but social labor will dominate the future; you can't have individual machines and every man working by himself. Industry will constantly become more social and interdependent. There will be no manual labor in the factories of the future. The men in them will be merely superintendents, watching the machinery to see that it works right."

"The work day, I believe, will be eight hours, every man needs that much work to keep him out of mischief and to keep him happy. But it will be mental work, something that man will be interested in, and done in wholesome, pleasant surroundings. Less and less man will be used as an engine, or as a horse, and his mentality will be employed to benefit himself and his fellows."

"The clothes of the future will be so cheap that every young woman will be able to follow the fashions promptly, and there will be plenty of fashions."

"Communication with other worlds has been indicated. I think we had better stick to this world and find out something about it before we can call up our neighbors. They might make us ashamed of ourselves."

"The monorail does not appeal to me. It was a fundamental mistake that our railroads were built on a 4-foot 9-inch gauge instead of a 6-foot gauge, which we will probably have to come to yet."

The aeroplane of the future will, I think, have to be on the helicopter principle. A successful air machine must be able to defy the winds. If Wright's aeroplane had one twentieth of its surface the wind would not affect it. The helicopter principle is the only way to rise above atmospheric conditions. By increasing velocity of propeller revolutions the size of the machine can be diminished and thereby we vanquish the hostility of the wind. The helicopter could have footsize planes distributed around a 100 to 150 foot circle and controlled from the center by wires.

"Chemical food has been worked out pretty well by Emil Fischer and his students, but it won't be a commercial proposition. You can't beat the farm as a laboratory, commercially speaking. If we should dry up like Mars and couldn't raise vegetables on the earth, we might turn to a chemical diet."

"Society will have to stop this intoxicating liquor business, which is like throwing sand in the bearings of a steam engine."

"Among the many problems which await solution in the future one of the most important is to get the full value out of fuel. The wastefulness of our present methods of combustion is tremendous."

"There is not as much power in a ton of 40 per cent dynamite as there is in a ton of coal."

"Everything in nature would burn up if it were not for the fact that nearly everything except coal is already burned up. Iron would burn and make a good fuel—if in a very fine powder—but it has already been consumed in Nature's furnace."

"To get rid of friction in our machines is one of the future problems. The only machine without friction that we know is the world, and it moves in the resistless ether."

## MR. SCOTT AHEAD IN SENATE RACE

GENEVA, N. Y.—Royal Scott of Canandaigua, carried 44 delegates out of a possible 83 in Ontario county in caucus today to nominate a successor to Senator Raines. Mr. Scott will undoubtedly go to the Geneva convention Saturday endorsed by Ontario county and with nine delegates.

### MARK TWAIN SAILS TO BERMUDA

NEW YORK—Samuel L. Clemens, better known as Mark Twain, the author, sailed back Wednesday to Bermuda where he had been staying for some time prior to the holidays.

## BOSTON TAXICAB COMPANIES OPPOSE NEW REGULATION

Daniel C. V. Palmer, commissioner of weights and measures, when asked today if the decision of two of the smaller taxicab companies to discard their taximeters and revert to the old cab fare would result in a change or modification of the new law requiring the lighting of the meter dials at night, said that in New York, Chicago, Pittsburgh and other cities of the United States and in all the large English cities the laws regulating the taximeters are much more severe than the present law in Boston.

**COLLECTOR WILL HOLD OVER.** George H. Lyman, collector of the port, is to hold office until Jan. 24, five days after his term expires, in order to enable all the money in the sub-treasury to be counted by Edwin U. Curtis before he takes up his duties as Mr. Lyman's successor.

**CHURCH OFFERS BIG SALARY.** NEW YORK—The Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church has decided to call to its pastorate the Rev. John Henry Jowett of Carrs Lane Congregational Chapel, Eng., at a salary of \$12,000 a year and a "home."

**PRESIDENT'S NIECE SAILS.** NEW YORK—Mr. and Mrs. George H. Snowden, the latter a niece of President Taft, whose wedding the President recently attended in this city, sailed today for Mediterranean ports.

**YALE MUSICIAN PASSES AWAY.** NEW YORK—Samuel S. Sanford, for many years head of the music department at Yale University and a son of Henry Sanford, founder of the Adams Express Company, passed away today at his home in this city.

## What Thomas A. Edison Foresees As Result of Progress of Invention

**HE PREDICTS.**  
Domination of industry.  
Cheapering of commodities.  
Laborers living as well as men who now have \$200,000 income.

**HE DEPRECATES.**  
The monorail.  
Narrowness of railroad tracks.  
Costly roads.  
Makeup of society.  
Whiskey.

**PROBLEMS TO BE OVERCOME.**  
Waste of fuel.  
Friction.

## PLAN PLAYGROUND FOR LONG BRANCH

**Body of Capitalists Proposes to Lease City Park and to Expend a Million on New Enterprise.**

LONG BRANCH, N. J.—Among the proposals before the city council for 1910 is the plan to lease the city park as a playground to a body of capitalists, who have planned to expend \$1,000,000 in a double-deck pier, extending 850 feet to sea; a convention hall, seating 10,000 persons; a theater and swimming pool, besides a 400-room hotel.

The principal stockholders of the new company are James C. Ewing and W. S. Mason of Pittsburgh, Penn., and Francis C. Baird of Spring Lake.

The company offers the city \$3000 annually for two years, with 5 per cent of the gross receipts the next eight years and 10 per cent of the gross receipts for the other 10 years. It agrees to purchase the park for \$200,000 any time within the life of the franchise.

**BUFFALO DESIRES DES MOINES PLAN**

ALBANY, N. Y.—A bill introduced by Senator Davis to revise the charter of Buffalo makes the first provision for a city in this state for the Des Moines commission scheme of municipal government.

The question of adopting this plan was submitted to the people of the city at the last election and it was sanctioned by a decisive vote.

The proposed charter provides for five executive departments—public affairs, accounts and finances, public safety, streets and public improvements, parks and public property. All executive, legislative and judicial powers of the city government are vested in a council consisting of the mayor and four councilmen.

## KEEP NEW RECORD OF CITY WORKMEN

NEW YORK—An elaborate system for keeping indexed records of city employees in all branches, recording the number of hours and amount of work performed, has been put in force for the first time in nearly all departments.

Employees, except laborers in city gangs, who foremen keep a service record, are required to make a daily time report. Each card contains spaces for time of arrival and departure, both before and after lunch; also spaces for absences, "excused" and "not excused." A large space is for "kind of work performed."

**FORESEE WRIGHT CONTROL OF AIR**

NEW YORK—Royal Scott of Canandaigua, carried 44 delegates out of a possible 83 in Ontario county in caucus today to nominate a successor to Senator Raines. Mr. Scott will undoubtedly go to the Geneva convention Saturday endorsed by Ontario county and with nine delegates.

### MARK TWAIN SAILS TO BERMUDA

NEW YORK—Samuel L. Clemens, better known as Mark Twain, the author, sailed back Wednesday to Bermuda where he had been staying for some time prior to the holidays.

## EMPIRE STATE PARK AREA EXCEEDS THAT OF ANY IN THE EAST

The Adirondack Reservation Alone, It Is Shown, Comprises as Much Territory as Connecticut.

## INCREASED BY GIFTS

**SPOT NOW MARKED**

NEW YORK—No eastern state owns anything in the way of park lands that can be compared to those of New York. In scattered parcels the state lands stretch from the northern border of New Jersey nearly to Canada. The recently opened Palisades park belongs to this state jointly with New Jersey.

The Catskill state park reaches almost to the southern fringe of the Adirondack park, and the intervening space has now been well rounded out by the Harriman gift. The area of the Adirondack park is nearly equal to that of the state of Connecticut, and besides it the state owns several extensive forest and game preserves in the Adirondacks, virtually parks.

The principal stockholders of the new company are James C. Ewing and W. S. Mason of Pittsburgh, Penn., and Francis C. Baird of Spring Lake.

The company offers the city \$3000 annually for two years, with 5 per cent of the gross receipts the next eight years and 10 per cent of the gross receipts for the other 10 years. It agrees to purchase the park for \$200,000 any time within the life of the franchise.

If Mayor Gaynor continues the practice he has initiated of walking daily from his home in Brooklyn to city hall, a distance of 3½ miles, he will have walked 4200 miles by the time he has served his four years' term.

Despite the fact that the referendum to consolidate the six Hudson county municipalities into a "greater city" failed, three of the towns—West Hoboken, Weehawken and the town of Union—will make another effort to consolidate under the same act. The "consolidationists" claim that many who voted against the merging of the six towns favor the three-city plan. Petitions will at once be circulated to bring about a submitting of the project to the people.

Sir Horace Plunkett, formerly Conservative member of Parliament and now minister of agriculture for Ireland, has been a member of a house party during the past week at Wheatley Hills, L. I. He has just returned from a trip to the Northwest, where he has inspected the irrigation systems of Nebraska and North Dakota. He is very much pleased with the system of farming in that section. He said, however, that he thought it a great mistake for a farmer with small means to abandon the numerous farms of New England and New York to go West. He spoke of Virginia as one of the ideal farming sections of the country and predicted that it some day will be another garden spot.

Governor Hughes, commander-in-chief of the national guard of New York state, will be the principal guest of honor at the first dinner of the Brooklyn Officers' Dinner Club on Saturday. Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood and numerous other prominent army officers will also be present.

Brooklyn's new borough president, Alfred E. Steers, is pushing the project of building the long-delayed new municipal building, which has been needed in Brooklyn for many years. He hopes soon to see men building the foundations.

## SYRACUSE PAVING ADVANCE IN YEAR

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—The annual report of the commissioner of public works, Frank M. Westcott, of this city, tells of over four and one half miles of paving being laid, while one and one half miles of old paving was resurfaced. This work cost \$252,495. Forty-seven miles of new cement walks were laid, cement crosswalks being used for the first time. Fifty-three miles of unimproved roads were turnpiked and about 15,000 tons of broken stone placed on the streets.

**POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT**

## COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia.—\$60,000

Y. M. C. A. building just completed and dedicated by a three days' open house is a model of beauty and utility. It was built by the contributions of 2200 donors, making it quite certain that the interest of many people will be closely allied to the work which centers within its walls.

The structure has been nearly two years in building, and is up to date in

every particular, with gymnasium, swimming pool, reading rooms, assembly room, dormitories for rent to members, and cafe.

**POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT**

## Lomasney Fitzgerald

Listen to a voice of the past. Said John F.

Fitzgerald on Nov. 13, 1905:

"It's enough to make an angel weep to hear Martin M. Lomasney going to Chairman Cole of the police board and asking for an equal distribution of the police in connection with the primaries. Does he think that in having the men sent away to outlying wards that the police will be powerless to suppress lawless acts in Ward 8, or is his object to reduce the force for that specific reason?"

**On Election Day the police will not be asked to suppress riot in Ward 8.**

**They will be asked to watch the Ward 8 squatters that an honest vote be polled in Ward 8. All the Ward 8 squatters are with Fitzgerald. A majority of the legal voters in Ward 8 are with Storrow.**

**POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT**

## VOTE FOR STORROW AND AN HONEST BALLOT

J. J. Leonard, 82 Carolina ave., Jamaica Plain.

## L. P. Hollander & Co.

We have CAREFULLY RE-MARKED for a

## FINAL CLEARANCE SALE

all the attractive merchandise we are displaying in our

## Silk, Dress Goods

### AND

## Wash Fabric Depts.

### SILKS

	Formerly	Now



<tbl\_r cells="3" ix="

# Stocks React, Closing Irregular

## STOCKS RECOVER SOMEWHAT FROM THE LOW LEVEL

Pressure Continues on Rock Island, While Colorado & Southern Shows Conspicuous Strength in the Trading.

## NORTH BUTTE OFF

There was a moderate display of strength shown by the New York stock market at the opening this morning. At the end of the first hour considerable irregularity had developed. Some of the recently active stocks were up from one to two points or more and others were off as much. The pressure which was brought to bear yesterday upon Rock Island issues was continued today with the result that the common after opening up  $\frac{1}{4}$  at 48 $\frac{1}{4}$ , dropped about 2 points. It recovered almost all the loss on covering of shorts. Various reports concerning alleged inharmony among the Rock Island interests and the rumor that D. G. Reid was going abroad had something to do with the rapid decline of the stock. The bears also made a good deal of the failure of the company yesterday to declare a dividend on the preferred stock, although there has not been very strong hope that such a distribution would be made.

Colorado & Southern was very conspicuous in the trading. It opened unchanged at 57 $\frac{1}{2}$  and gained about 3 points. Great Western new opened up  $\frac{1}{2}$  at 34 $\frac{1}{4}$  and improved nearly a point more. Southern Pacific was up  $\frac{1}{2}$  at the opening at 136 $\frac{1}{2}$  and advanced a good fraction. Reading at 167 $\frac{1}{4}$  was up  $\frac{1}{2}$  at the opening. It advanced about a point during the forenoon. Buffalo Union Gas rose from 160 to 161 $\frac{1}{4}$ .

Cheapeake & Ohio has not been very prominent recently. It opened  $\frac{1}{2}$  higher than last night's closing at 90 $\frac{1}{4}$  and improved about a point. The excellent record of earnings established in the fiscal year ended last June by the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad, when both gross and net were easily the largest in the history of the company, has been continued into the current year. Should the present rate of increased earnings be maintained for the remainder of the year gross earnings will approximate \$30,000,000 or about 16 per cent above the best previous record. The gain in net revenue is even more impressive and if continued at the present rate will amount to fully \$13,000,000 or 25 per cent above last year's figures.

Allowing other income to be the same as last year the total net for 1910 will be well up to \$13,750,000. Deducting charges and taxes of \$7,000,000 there is a balance equal to over 10 per cent on the \$62,800,000 of stock outstanding as compared with 6.38 per cent on the same amount of stock last year.

North Butte was a feature of the Boston market. It opened up  $\frac{1}{2}$  at 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ , improved a fraction, sold off to 45, and recovered to above 46. Tamarack also was prominent. It opened off a point at 75 and the next sale was at 78. Hancock opened off  $\frac{1}{4}$  at 31 $\frac{1}{2}$  and improved to 31. Price changes of most of the other active issues were confined to fractions.

Stocks again sold off during the afternoon and the gains of the forenoon were mostly wiped out before 2 o'clock. International Steam Pump attracted a good deal of attention by jumping from 52 to 54. The local list became soft in sympathy with the reaction in New York.

## CITY AUDITOR'S MONTHLY REPORT

The monthly report of City Auditor J. Alfred Mitchell, made public today, shows that there was an increase of \$1,675,300 in the gross bonded debt of the city on Dec. 31, 1909, over that of Dec. 31, 1908. There was a decrease in the net funded debt of \$1,320,158.33 on Dec. 31, 1909, as against Dec. 31, 1908. The gross funded debt on Dec. 31, 1909, was \$110,159,906, and on Dec. 31, 1908, \$108,484,606. The net funded debt of Dec. 31, 1909, was \$81,156,239.12, and on Dec. 31, 1908, was \$82,476,397.45. The amount which the city could borrow under the law on Dec. 31, 1909, was \$301,146.53.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

The National Ginner's Association places the quantity of cotton ginned for the season to Jan. 1 at 9,021,000 bales.

The National Lead Company has advanced white lead prices  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent on account of high values of linsed oil and lead.

The weekly Bank of France statement shows a further decrease of f. 7,355,000 in gold and 2,024,000 in silver, making stock of both metals 3,488,020,000 francs and 874,001,000 respectively.

### THE COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK.—The cotton market opened weak, 14 to 22 points lower: January 15.13@15.14; March 15.15@15.20; May 15.44@15.45; July 15.15.37@15.38; August 14.96@14.98.

LIVERPOOL.—Cotton business moderate; prices easier. Sales 8,000. Receipts, none; none American. Futures opened weak. American middlings uplands 8.05.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK.—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal active stocks today:

	Open	High	Low	Sales
Allis-Chalmers	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Allis-Chalmers pf.	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$
Amalgamated	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Ag Chemical	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Best Sugar	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Can	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Can pf.	81	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am & F. & F.	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Cotton Oil	67	67	67	67
Am Hide & L. pf.	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Ice	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Linseed Oil	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Linseed Oil pf.	45	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Locomotive	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Loco pf.	114	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am & R. & P.	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am & R. & P. pf.	65	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am & S. & T. pf.	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am & T. & T. pf.	140 $\frac{1}{2}$	140 $\frac{1}{2}$	140 $\frac{1}{2}$	140 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am & T. & T. pf.	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Woolen pf.	103	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$
Amacore	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$
Atchison	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Atchison pf.	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$
Atchison T. & T.	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$
At Consol	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
At Consol pf.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
At Consol T. & T.	136 $\frac{1}{2}$	136 $\frac{1}{2}$	135 $\frac{1}{2}$	135 $\frac{1}{2}$
Balt & Ohio	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 $\frac{1}{2}$
Balt & Ohio pf.	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$
Boileston Steel	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brooklyn Gas Tr.	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$
Buffalo Union Gas	160	161 $\frac{1}{2}$	160	160 $\frac{1}{2}$
Canadian Nat. Gas	180 $\frac{1}{2}$	181 $\frac{1}{2}$	180 $\frac{1}{2}$	181 $\frac{1}{2}$
Central Leather	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$
C. I. p.	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chi. & O. & B.	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chi. & O. & B. pf.	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chi. & O. & B. pf.	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chi. & O. & B. pf.	103	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chi. & O. & B. pf.	159	159 $\frac{1}{2}$	157 $\frac{1}{2}$	158 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chi. & O. & B. pf.	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chi. & O. & B. pf.	85	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$
Den & Rio Grande	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$
D & R. Grande pf.	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$
Doyle	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
Erie 1st pf.	51	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	51	51
Erie 2d pf.	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$
General Electric	159 $\frac{1}{2}$	159 $\frac{1}{2}$	159 $\frac{1}{2}$	158 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn Products	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
C. P. pf.	85	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$
Del. & Hudson	183	183	182	182
Den & Rio Grande	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$
D & R. Grande pf.	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$
East Penn	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
Erie 1st pf.	51	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	51	51
Erie 2d pf.	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$
General Electric	159 $\frac{1}{2}$	159 $\frac{1}{2}$	159 $\frac{1}{2}$	158 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn Products	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
C. P. pf.	85	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$
Great Western	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Great Western pf.	50	50	50	50
Hannibal	158	158 $\frac{1}{2}$	157 $\frac{1}{2}$	158
Manhattan	137	137	137	137
M. & P. & St. Marie	139 $\frac{1}{2}$	139 $\frac{1}{2}$	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	139
Missouri Pacific	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nat. Lead	89			

# Market Reports

# Produce

# Shipping

## SHIPPING NEWS

Loading the last of her cargo, the freighter *Anglian* is today preparing to sail for London at 7:30 a. m. Friday for London. The steamer takes out 40,000 bushels of wheat, 8,300 bushels of buckwheat, 300 tons of provisions, 700 tons of flour, 7 carloads of apples, 650 head of cattle and a large general freight.

Coming in from her maiden trip, the fine new knockabout schooner *Gladys and Nellie*, Capt. Frank Watts, arrived at T wharf this morning with a good fare, consisting of 7000 pounds of haddock, 2000 cod, 2000 hake, 500 eels and 7000 of pollock. Captain and crew express themselves as being well pleased with the new craft. Other T wharf arrivals were: *Metamora*, with 21,000 pounds; *Str Panama*, New York for Cristobal, 202 m s Sandy Hook 8 p. m. 5.

*Str Mexico*, Vera Cruz, etc., for New York, 260 m s Hatteras 8 p. m. 5.

*Str Apache*, New York for Jacksonville, 13 m s Hatteras 8 p. m. 5.

*Str City of Atlanta*, New York for Savannah, passed Hatteras 8 p. m. 5.

*Str Huron*, Jacksonville for New York, 51 m s Hatteras 8 p. m. 5.

*Str City of Savannah*, Savannah for New York, 10 m s Cape Lookout 8 p. m. 5.

*Str Panama*, New York for Cristobal, 202 m s Sandy Hook 8 p. m. 5.

*Str Admiral Sprague*, Philadelphia for Port Antonio, 1196 m s Sandy Hook 8 p. m. 5.

*Str Oklahoma*, Port Arthur for New York, passed Hillsboro, Fla 8 p. m. 5.

*Str San Joachim*, Galveston for New York, 100 m s Hatteras 8 p. m. 5.

*Str Prince Joachim*, New York for Kingston, etc., 663 m s Sandy Hook 8 p. m. 4.

*Str S V Luckenbach*, New York for San Juan, P. R., etc., 137 m s San Juan 8 p. m. 5.

*Str Merida*, New York for Vera Cruz, 120 m Progreso 8 p. m.

*Str Colon*, from Cristobal for New York, passed Cape Maysi 9:30 p. m. 4.

### NEW YORK ARRIVALS.

*Str Alice*, Mediterranean ports; *Atlas*, *Laguna*; *Narragansett*, London; *Almirante*, Santa Manta, Bohemian, Liverpool.

Tug *Fred E. Richards*, towing two barges, Rockland.

Schr *Jessie Ashley*, Maitland, N. S.

Schr Hawaiian, Puerto Mexico.

### MARINE NOTES.

NEW YORK—Efforts to float steamer *Madonna*, which went aground in the harbor last night, were successful early today. The *Madonna* of the Cyprian, Fabre & Co. line was bound for Marcelline when she struck off Bay Ridge. She steamed to quarantine and anchored. She has no cabin passengers. She weighed anchor before 9:30 o'clock and then went to sea.

*HALIFAX*, N. S.—Several fishing boats manned by fishermen from Canso, White Head and Dover, made shore today, after a difficult time in the off-shore blow Tuesday. Those who reached shore today reported sighting other fishermen safe, while it is said the crews of two boats were picked up at sea by a steamer bound for Halifax.

*NORFOLK*, Va.—The little ship *Georgia*, which went aground between Lambert's point and Craney island light-house, was pulled off by four naval tugs and proceeded to Hampton roads apparently uninjured. The shoal has caught several battleships. It is now being dredged.

*HAVRE*—The Hamburg-American line freighter *Furst Bismarck*, Havanna, Dec. 21 for Hamburg, went aground during a fog near Osteville, a mile southwest of Cherbourg today.

### NEW CUNARD SHIP FOR BOSTON PORT

Being built primarily for the Boston-Liverpool trade, a palatial new Cunarder is now under construction at the shipyards of Swan & Hunter, Newcastle-on-Tyne, where she will be launched early in 1911.

The directors of the Cunard line have just announced their intention to name the new vessel "Franconia," a name familiar to New Englanders owing to the well known Franconia notch in the White mountains.

The *Franconia* will make her first trip from Boston to Liverpool in 1911. She will be of 18,000 tons burden, 17 knots speed and her fittings and arrangements will not be surpassed by any vessel of her class. Her builders constructed the *Mauretania*.

### HILO MEN FORM A TRADING FIRM

*HONOLULU*—Articles of incorporation have been filed with Territorial Treasurer Conkling by the Hilo Trading Company, the incorporators being well known men of the town.

The articles filed with the treasurer giving the plans of the incorporators will cover a wide range of business activity, the main purpose being to engage in general trading and the purchase of securities, mortgages and in some respects to transact a business of a trust company.

The capital stock of the new Hilo corporation is fixed at \$10,000.

### COTTON PRICES SLUMP SHARPLY

NEW YORK—Cotton brokers are beginning to believe that the big pool which was reported to have the cotton market completely cornered have "bitten off more than its members can chew" and the general opinion in the exchange today is that the movement toward lower levels can hardly be checked.

When the market opened today there was a flood of selling orders and the entire list slumped off from 14 to 22 points. There was very little support to evidence even at the lower levels.

## BORDEN COMPANY HAS MADE LARGE PROFITS IN PAST

Milk Business Is Enormously Remunerative as Shown Recently, but Dividends on Common Still 8 Per Cent.

### GAIN OF SURPLUS

During the year just elapsed there have been several instances where big industrial corporations have been converted to a policy of publicity. The trend of the times is undoubtedly toward a more liberal treatment of stockholders. However much spontaneously there may be to this movement, or whether attributable to causes such as the new corporation tax law, the net result is the same—it will enable the stockholder to follow more closely the progress of the corporation through whose prosperity he benefits, leaving him in a position to pass an independent judgment upon its securities.

One of the large industrial corporations, the so-called milk trust, has not yet adopted this commendable practice of enlightening the public as to its condition and current operations. The Borden's Condensed Milk Company, a corporation capitalized at \$22,500,000, has of late been subjected to a most rigid investigation and under pressure interesting information has been divulged.

Among other things the disclosure is made that of the company's rising \$20,000,000 assets approximately three-quarters or \$15,000,000 consist of trade marks and good will—this probably representing little in the way of tangible assets. The real significance of this amazing revelation is the company's over-capitalization. No doubt the assets of other large corporations were analyzed, there would be discovered many parallel cases.

From the recent disclosures, one gets for the first time an idea of the enormity of the profits in this business. The investigation disclosed the fact that a surplus of over \$8,000,000 had been built up in 10 years. While it is not stated just what were the net earnings of the Borden Condensed Milk Company for any one period, the proceeds of a rival company—the Alex Campbell Milk Company—were the rate of 26 per cent on the capital stock and it may be inferred that the Borden company fared likewise. It was demonstrated moreover that in nine months ended Sept. 30 there were clear profits on fluid milk and cream in New York and Chicago of \$1,076,772—or at the rate of nearly 7 per cent on the entire stock now outstanding.

As there is no bonded indebtedness, earnings of the Borden company have been directly applicable to dividends on the stock issues, and in the years since 1902 there have been paid the following amounts: Six per cent each year on the preferred; on the common 8 per cent, 1902; 9½ per cent, 1903; 10 per cent, 1904-1907; 8 per cent, 1908-1909. Beyond maintaining dividends at these rates, it has built up a surplus, as above stated, of over \$8,000,000, in addition to spending from earnings, it is reported, more than \$5,000,000 for extensions and improvements.

With the profits of this concern running as high as they appear, despite a recent statement of the president that the business is being conducted on a close margin of profit, it is not easy to see where the company is justified in raising the price of milk. Having public agitation on this subject to contend with as well as the signs of increasing competition, the Borden Condensed Milk Company is perhaps not quite so firmly entrenched as a few years back. This is fairly well reflected in the market price of the common stock now selling around 120, the lowest point for some months, compared with 180 prior to the panic. That this stock has not recovered as quickly as many industrials may be in part due to failure to restore the dividend to the former 10 per cent basis.

The *Franconia* will make her first trip from Boston to Liverpool in 1911. She will be of 18,000 tons burden, 17 knots speed and her fittings and arrangements will not be surpassed by any vessel of her class. Her builders constructed the *Mauretania*.

*SAID*. Strs Armenian (Br) Liverpool; Kronprins Olav (Nor), Louisburg, C. B.

Tugs *Tamqua*, Isaksen, Philadelphia, towing barges *Mingo* (for Portland) Bear Ridge (for Salem) and Langhorne, anchored Langhorne in Nantasket roads; Sadie Ross, Gloucester, arrd Wednesday; H A Mathis, Ross, Gloucester, arrd Wednesday.

Note—The Portland boats omitted their trips last night, the Governor Dingley remaining here and the Camden at Portland.

### Cleared.

Strs Massachusetts, Holmes, New York by N E Nav Co; *Anglin* (Br), Tooze, London, by F Toppin; Limon (Br) Smith, Port Limon, by United Fruit Co; Ionian (Br), Eastaway, Glasgow by H & A Allan; Howard, Robinson, Norfolk, by C H Maynard; Quantico, Hilary, Philadelphia, by same.

Sailed. Strs Armenian (Br) Liverpool; Kronprins Olav (Nor), Louisburg, C. B.

Tugs *Tamqua* (from Philadelphia), towing barges Bear Ridge, for Salem, and *Mingo*, for Portland; Mercury, Nobska, to tow schr Horatio G Foss to Boston; *Orion*, reported sailed for Vineyard Haven, will return with schr George P Hudson.

Wednesday—Tugs Sadie Ross, Gloucester, towing schr Leo; H A Mathis, do, towing schr Indiana.

Also old, str James S Whitney, New York, at 4:45 a. m., having held over.

### Movements of Vessels.

*GALVESTON*, Jan 5—Arrd str *Ossabaw*, New York; cleared str *El Rio*, New York; strds *San Marcos*, New York, Colorado, New York.

*SAID JUAN*, P. R., Jan 5—Sld, str *San Juan*, New York.

*BALTIMORE*, Jan 6—Arrd Patuxent river, sch *Mertie B Crowley*, Haskell, Boston for Baltimore; str *Nantucket*, Boston.

*JACKSONVILLE*, Jan 5—Arrd, str *Comanche*, New York. Sld, str *Onondaga*, Boston; Mohawk, New York.

*CHARLESTON*, S. C., Jan 5—Arrd, str *Kataldin*, Boston (and proceeded for Jacksonville); Rio Grande, Galveston via Jacksonville for Boston.

*ST JOHN*, N. B., Jan 1—Arrd, schrs *Lucille*, *Randall*, New York; *Ida M. Barton*, Buck, Boston.

*MARCUS HOOK*, Jan 6—Passed down, str *Grecian*, Philadelphia for Boston; Berkshire do for Providence.

*SAVANNAH*, Jan 5—Arrd, str *City of Macon*, Boston.

*BUENOS AIRES*, Dec 14—Sld, str *Ince Bank*, Boston.

*LONDON*, Jan 6—Sld, str *Cambrian*, Boston.

### WIRELESS REPORTS.

Str *Adriatic*, Southampton, Cherbourg and Queenstown for New York, 240 m e Sandy Hook 7:40 a. m., dock Friday.

## Atlantic and Pacific Sailings

Steamship Movements at a Glance.

### CALENDAR FOR TOMORROW.

#### STANDARD TIME.

Sun rises ..... 7:14  
Sun sets ..... 4:23  
High tide ..... 8:00  
High tide ..... 8:28

Moon, new, Jan. 11.

Schedule for Transatlantic Sailings.

#### EASTBOUND.

Sailings from New York.

\*Roon, for Bremen.

\*La Bretagne, for Havre.

\*Le Normandie, for Middelburg.

\*Barbarossa, for Mediterranean ports.

\*New York, for Southampton.

\*Mediterranean, for London.

Caledonia, for Glasgow.

\*Pennsylvania, for Hamburg.

\*Adriatic, for Southampton.

\*Lusitania, for Antwerp.

\*Alice, for Middelburg.

\*Curacao, for Mexican ports.

\*Lyon, for Southampton.

\*Pergola, for Mediterranean ports.

Potsdam, for Rotterdam.

\*Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for Bremerhaven.

\*Kamehameha, for Honolulu.

\*Kangaroo, for New Zealand and Australia.

\*Nippon, for Japanese and Chinese ports, via Honolulu and Manila.

\*Capricorn, for South Pacific.

\*Alice, for Hawaii.

\*Lorraine, for Honolulu.

\*Sailings from Naples.

Berlin, for New York.

Duca di Genova, for Boston.

Koenig Albert, for New York.

Barbarossa, for New York.

Canopic, for Boston.

Vaderland, for New York.

Minominee, for Boston.

Zeeland, for New York.

Sailings from Rotterdam.

Noordam, for New York.

Statendam, for New York.

Sailings from Genoa.

Berlin, for New York.

Duca di Genova, for Boston.

Koenig Albert, for New York.

Barbarossa, for New York.

Sailings from Naples.

Berlin, for New York.

Duca di Genova, for Boston.

&lt;p

## GOVERNOR DRAPER URGES ECONOMY IN INAUGURAL TODAY

(Continued from Page Five.)

The result is that there are two classes of trust companies, savings banks and cooperative banks which may be organized in this commonwealth—one to do business within the commonwealth under restriction and supervision, the other to do business outside the commonwealth with no such supervision and subject to no restriction.

"This condition seems anomalous, and I recommend the subject to your consideration for correction."

**Attention Is Called to Increasing Work of Civil Service Commission and the Forestry Policy.**

The work of the civil service commission has become much greater in the last few years because of the very large increase in the number of people who are employed in the classified service. By the action of the last Legislature very important work has been added to this department, in connection with the certification of fitness of important appointees of the mayor of Boston. The commissioners need a deputy examiner, and they themselves should be paid larger salaries, and be required to give more of their time to the work. I trust that action will be taken by you to bring about these results.

Careful attention is being given to our standing forests, and our non-productive or waste lands should not remain idle, as large possibilities for the future are to be found here and great results will come from a well-directed forest policy. Our moth work would be more effective in the saving of our trees in the local moth superintendents in towns and cities should receive their appointments subject to the approval of the state forester.

I believe much better results in all our towns and cities could also be obtained were the state forester given authority to advise and assist the local tree wardens.

I recommend the enactment of a law which shall require the issuance annually of a public document containing correct information in regard to the salaries of pay of the employees and members of each department, board or commission, so that such salary or pay, and also the date of election or appointment and residence of each officer or employee of the commonwealth may be easily ascertained.

**Conditions Existing Throughout Whole Nation Reviewed by His Excellency in Address Today.**

Senators and Representatives—I am glad to say that the material conditions in the commonwealth and the nation have been very much better during the past year than they were in 1908. The great crops of the West have been bountiful, and the prices at which they have been sold have been high. The cotton crop of the South is probably less than usual, but the farmers who raised it have received such good prices for their product that they are prosperous. The manufacturing industries in all lines are busy, and the people are employed at good wages. The whole nation is prosperous.

As a people, however, we are not economical; we are unnecessarily wasting our natural resources, and extravagance has become a habit. The price of everything is high, and this ought to put a premium on economy. This is not a proper time or place to discuss the reasons for these high prices, but it is well known that the enormous increase in the production of gold and the higher wages paid in every vocation of life must be two of the great contributory causes.

In spite of these high prices, Massachusetts has been extremely prosperous and our savings banks have shown the largest increase in deposits of any year in our history, the total increase being \$33,581,751, making the total amount of deposits now on hand in our savings banks \$743,101,481. The dividends declared to the depositors in our savings banks during the past year have amounted to \$27,110,047. The deposits put in these banks in 1909 were about \$16,000,000 more than in 1908, while the withdrawals of deposits in 1909 were \$15,000,000 less than in 1908.

**People Are Called Prosperous and Saving Money Despite the Prevailing High Prices.**

The above shows in a most graphic manner the tremendous change in conditions which has taken place in the last year. Notwithstanding the prevailing high prices, our people have saved money, and this means prosperity.

You, as the representatives of the people, have a sacred trust imposed upon you. It is your duty to see that the resources of the commonwealth shall not be wasted, and that the money of its citizens shall be wisely and properly expended. The Legislatures of the past in Massachusetts have established a great record for the enactment of laws which have been in the true interest of the people. Your immediate predecessors maintained the high standard which had been set for them. I have no doubt that you will do equally well, and I promise to use my best endeavors to cooperate with you in accomplishing good results."

**WORCESTER REFORM CLUB FETE.**  
WORCESTER, Mass.—The members of the Worcester Reform Club will observe the thirty fourth anniversary of the formation of the organization in the clubhouse, Main street, on Sunday afternoon Jan. 16. Prominent business men of the city will be speakers.

## MISSISSIPPI'S CHOICE OF SENATOR GIVING CAPITAL PLEASURE

## PRESIDENT DECIDES HE MUST FAVOR THE REAL REPUBLICANS

(Continued from Page One.)

WASHINGTON—The swearing in of Col. James Gordon, the picture of ex-Confederate soldier, as successor to the late Anselm G. McLaurin as senator from Mississippi; has created a favorable impression here, although Washington was considerably interested in the possibility that ex-Governor Vardaman might be Mr. McLaurin's successor.

There is a scarcity of fire eaters in the Senate at present, and the coming

of such a man as Mr. Vardaman would lend added gayety to the Senate situation for a time; for fire eaters in Congress are not taken with much seriousness. They come, with all the original enthusiasm and determination a provincial environment can provide, but in due course of time they submit to the taming influences of the national capitol, and quietly attach themselves to the ranks of the men of conservative speech and purpose.

Senator Tillman is the hero of the pitchfork only in memory. Senator Jeff Davis of Arkansas, no longer excites attention, and has almost quit trying to be spectacular in Washington for the benefit of the hill billys of his native state. In the years gone by Jerry Simpson of Kansas, came to Congress and underwent a similar change of manner, as did Senator Peffer of the same state.

Washington does not long encourage or tolerate legislative freaks. The atmosphere of the capital is not conducive to their development. The Senate is a training school of approved reputation. Capacity and length of service, with industry added, count for much; fiery oratory for nothing, in the long run.

Senator Money, the remaining senator from Mississippi at this time, is retiring on his own motion, and already John Sharp Williams, for years minority leader of the House of Representatives and a Heidelberg university man, has been chosen to succeed him. Mr. Williams in the Senate will restore some of the gloom which was Mississippis in that body in the years gone by, and it is recognized here that he should have a man of character and strength and balance as his senatorial associate.

This would not be accomplished with Vardaman succeeding McLaurin. Mr. Vardaman ran John Sharp Williams almost a dead heat in the primaries for the Money seat, two years ago, and accepted his defeat with good grace. It was then understood that he would again be a candidate when an opportunity should present itself.

But Vardaman is a fire eater, compared

with whom Senator Tillman in his

painstinct days was probably not the equal. In his contest against Williams, Vardaman declared vociferously and flamboyantly for the repeal of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the federal constitution, and announced that if elected he would bring that question up in the Senate and keep it up until it had been ordered to a vote.

It would not be expected that Mr. Vardaman would do any such thing. The incident is merely important as showing something of the character and temper of the man. And now Mississippi has decided it will be better served in the Senate by somebody else. It is recognized here that the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments are not at the mercy of Vardaman, and that the discussion of them in the Senate after the manner proposed would only result in bad feeling. While practically notified, they represent sentiment which a serious effort to bring about their repeal would probably fan into a blaze of considerable magnitude.

## INSURGENTS WAIT UNTIL NEXT WEEK

WASHINGTON—Representatives of California declare that no meeting of the House insurgent Republicans will be called by him before next week.

Mr. Hayes said that when he read the published accounts of what purports to be the administration's attitude toward the insurgents of the House, he did not believe it. From a source close to the administration, the declaration comes that no hard and fast determination yet has been reached by the President not to recognize the insurgents in matters of patronage. The subject is under consideration, however.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE CLUB TO BANQUET

The annual dinner of the Somerville Sons and Daughters of New Hampshire will be held on Tuesday evening, Jan. 11, in Henry M. Moore hall, Y. M. C. A. building.

The following distinguished sons of New Hampshire are invited: Governor Henry B. Quinby, the Hon. Frank S. Streeter, a leading member of the New Hampshire bar, and the Hon. John P. Sanborn of the Newport (R. L.) Mercury, the oldest newspaper in America. Music will be furnished by the Temple Quartet.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—An important convention of the National Boot and Shoe Manufacturers Association will be held in the Hotel Astor, New York, Jan. 12. The present prices of raw materials, the manufacturers say, have not been equalized since the civil war, and the adjustment of selling prices to the increased cost of materials will be discussed.

## NATIONAL SHOE MEN WILL MEET

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—An important convention of the National Boot and Shoe Manufacturers Association will be held in the Hotel Astor, New York, Jan. 12. The present prices of raw materials, the manufacturers say, have not been equalized since the civil war, and the adjustment of selling prices to the increased cost of materials will be discussed.

## PRESIDENT DECIDES HE MUST FAVOR THE REAL REPUBLICANS

(Continued from Page One.)

to secure will probably be put to a vote in that body first. The President, while not saying that he will refuse to recognize the right of insurgents to secure appointments in their districts and states, wants those insurgents, before appointments are made, to show by their official conduct that they are Republicans, and not Democrats wearing a thin disguise of insurgency. It is, therefore, his intention to hold up appointments of insurgents until after it can be seen how they have voted on administration measures.

In other words, the President is determined that this shall not be a do-nothing session of Congress. The Democrats, he, of course, knows, will do all that they can to embarrass him, but from men claiming to be Republicans he expects support for the carrying out of his great constructive program. One way to get this support, so far as the insurgents are concerned, is to withhold their appointments until after they have voted for the administration bills.

Senator Tillman is the hero of the pitchfork only in memory. Senator Jeff Davis of Arkansas, no longer excites attention, and has almost quit trying to be spectacular in Washington for the benefit of the hill billys of his native state. In the years gone by Jerry Simpson of Kansas, came to Congress and underwent a similar change of manner, as did Senator Peffer of the same state.

Washington does not long encourage or tolerate legislative freaks. The atmosphere of the capital is not conducive to their development. The Senate is a training school of approved reputation. Capacity and length of service, with industry added, count for much; fiery oratory for nothing, in the long run.

Senator Money, the remaining senator from Mississippi at this time, is retiring on his own motion, and already John Sharp Williams, for years minority leader of the House of Representatives and a Heidelberg university man, has been chosen to succeed him. Mr. Williams in the Senate will restore some of the gloom which was Mississippis in that body in the years gone by, and it is recognized here that he should have a man of character and strength and balance as his senatorial associate.

This would not be accomplished with Vardaman succeeding McLaurin. Mr. Vardaman ran John Sharp Williams almost a dead heat in the primaries for the Money seat, two years ago, and accepted his defeat with good grace. It was then understood that he would again be a candidate when an opportunity should present itself.

But Vardaman is a fire eater, compared

with whom Senator Tillman in his

painstinct days was probably not the equal. In his contest against Williams, Vardaman declared vociferously and flamboyantly for the repeal of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the federal constitution, and announced that if elected he would bring that question up in the Senate and keep it up until it had been ordered to a vote.

It would not be expected that Mr. Vardaman would do any such thing. The incident is merely important as showing something of the character and temper of the man. And now Mississippi has decided it will be better served in the Senate by somebody else. It is recognized here that the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments are not at the mercy of Vardaman, and that the discussion of them in the Senate after the manner proposed would only result in bad feeling. While practically notified, they represent sentiment which a serious effort to bring about their repeal would probably fan into a blaze of considerable magnitude.

At the mass meeting officers will be

elected, committees appointed, and a general plan of campaign mapped out.

There will be sub-committees in every important city of the country, and a state organization in every capital city.

The sub-committees will form local organizations, and as soon as 1,000,000 members have been enrolled the first food boycott will be started. It seems probable that the beef trust will be the first problem the league will take up.

Dr. Scharff is confident the plan will work here as it did in Germany, and that many millions of people will unite for the purpose of seeing whether it is to be possible for the interests which control the markets for food to continue to boost the prices of these necessities.

The desire to proceed first against the beef trust is prompted by the belief, widely entertained, that this trust controls not only the meat supply, but the supplies of eggs, butter, poultry, dairy products generally, and of hides and leather.

At the mass meeting officers will be

elected, committees appointed, and a general plan of campaign mapped out.

There will be sub-committees in every

important city of the country, and a

state organization in every capital city.

The sub-committees will form local

organizations, and as soon as 1,000,000

members have been enrolled the first

food boycott will be started. It seems

probable that the beef trust will be the

first problem the league will take up.

Dr. Scharff is confident the plan will

work here as it did in Germany, and

that many millions of people will unite

for the purpose of seeing whether it is

to be possible for the interests which

control the markets for food to continue

to boost the prices of these necessities.

The desire to proceed first against the

beef trust is prompted by the belief,

widely entertained, that this trust

controls not only the meat supply, but the

supplies of eggs, butter, poultry, dairy

products generally, and of hides and

leather.

At the mass meeting officers will be

elected, committees appointed, and a

general plan of campaign mapped out.

There will be sub-committees in every

important city of the country, and a

state organization in every capital city.

The sub-committees will form local

organizations, and as soon as 1,000,000

members have been enrolled the first

food boycott will be started. It seems

probable that the beef trust will be the

first problem the league will take up.

Dr. Scharff is confident the plan will

work here as it did in Germany, and

that many millions of people will unite

for the purpose of seeing whether it is

to be possible for the interests which

control the markets for food to continue

to boost the prices of these necessities.

The desire to proceed first against the

beef trust is prompted by the belief,

widely entertained, that this trust

controls not only the meat supply, but the

supplies of eggs, butter, poultry, dairy

products generally, and of hides and

leather.

At the mass meeting officers will be

elected, committees appointed, and a

general plan of campaign mapped out.

There will be sub-committees in every

important city of the country, and a

state organization in every capital city.

The sub-committees will form local

organizations, and as soon as 1,000,000

members have been enrolled the first

food boycott will be started. It seems

probable that the beef trust will be the

first problem the league will take up.

*Contributions on Topics of Interest  
by Subscribers are Solicited.*

# THE HOME FORUM

*A Page of Interest to All  
the Family*

## When Order Is Home's First Law

She was a charming little lady. Her trim gray coat and gown were perfect, with gloves to match, and a washbow type of hat, black, trying, severe, attempted in vain its apparent duty of extinguishing over her delicately piquant face, where big brown eyes danced and the fresh rose came and went in transparent skin that did not seem at all out of keeping with the soft whiteness of her hair. She was the mother of a grown-up family and I had yet to find her out.

She began this day to chat to me of her home, in one of the conservative suburbs of Boston, where to say of a social aspirant "She does not come from C—— (naming the suburb), she does not even come from Boston," is to write her down nobody.

"My dear, such closets! The boys re-

### In Nazareth

Among many incidents of his wanderings through Palestine, recounted by Harry Franck in the January Century, is this:

"An American who was in Nazareth long ago," he went on, "told me a strange story. I did not believe him, for it cannot be true. He said that in America people buy dogs!" and the mere suggestion of so ludicrous a transaction sent the assembled group into paroxysms of laughter.

"They do," I replied.

The pompous ex-mayor fell into such convulsions of merriment that his round face grew the color of burnished copper.

"Buy dogs?" roared his sons in a chorus of several languages. "But what for?"

Never having settled that question entirely to my own satisfaction, I parried it with another: "How do you get a dog, if you want one?"

"W-w-w-why," answered the eldest son, wiping the tears from his eyes, "if any one wants a dog, he tells some one else, and they give him one. But who ever wants a dog?"

### "Dare to Do Our Duty"

"Let us have faith that right makes might and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it."—Abraham Lincoln.

True peace is the fruit of spirituality; therefore, it is an inflow from the ocean-fulness of God.—Charles G. Ames.

## The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by

### The Christian Science Publishing Society

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets,  
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "Christian Science Sentinel," "Der Herald der Christian Science," and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

ARCHIBALD MCLELLAN, Editor-in-Chief.  
ALEXANDER DODDS, Managing Editor.

All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper and articles for publication must be addressed to the Managing Editor.

Entered as Second Class at the Postoffice at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

TERMS

Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier in the Greater Boston newspaper district, 12 cents the week.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL  
PREPAID

In the United States, Canada and Mexico:  
Daily, one year.....\$5.00  
Daily, six months.....3.00

In all other countries additional postage at the rate of \$3.00 yearly is required.

All checks, money orders, etc., should be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The Christian Science Monitor will be found on sale at all newsstands in New England, and in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Rates for advertising will be furnished upon application to the business department.

The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisement.

Long Distance Tel—Back Bay 4330  
Eight Trunk Lines.

Eastern Advertising Office, Suites 2092 and 2093, Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Ave., New York City.

Western Advertising Office, Suite 510, Orchestra Building, 108 Michigan Ave., Chicago.

European Advertising Bureau, Suites 23 and 24 Club House, Surrey St., Strand, London.

bel because the drawing room is so small, but then I tell them to look at the closets. I believe men say women architects just plan out the closets first and build the other rooms around them with what space is left. I'm sure that's what I should do."

"And are you so domestic, Mrs. —?" I ventured.

"Domestic—I wish I weren't. I wish I could do something as you do—write or paint or sing—you do some of those things, don't you?" (I got in a nod edgewise as she ran on.) "But you see my talent is for housekeeping. I simply can't let it alone any more than you could your paint brush—if it is a paint brush that rules your life. My husband and the boys beg me not to take it so hard, and I don't think I am hard on them about it—only I have to have things just so."

"You mean it interferes with your social life?"

"Not at all, my dear, just the contrary. I enjoy society, I go out a lot. Those closets are really the thermometer of my mood. I assure you. Why, they are the making of my afternoon at the art club or my evening at the opera. For when my closets are all in order I am full of joy wherever I am. Then I go out, and I do have such a good time. You see, this is only an interesting bit of conjecture."

"Was it always so with you?" I ask.

"It was this way. I can remember coming home one day from school and finding the house all in disorder. Mother had been called unexpectedly away, and there things were. I just resolved that that house should be in order before night; and so it was—though I had never even made my own bed before. It came on just like that. From that time on order was a passion with me, and I was always thinking and planning how I would rearrange and order things to make them more right and proper. It has stayed by me all my life. I am happy today, for I can't think of so much as a shoestrush out of place in my whole house. If there were I should run home quickly, I assure you."

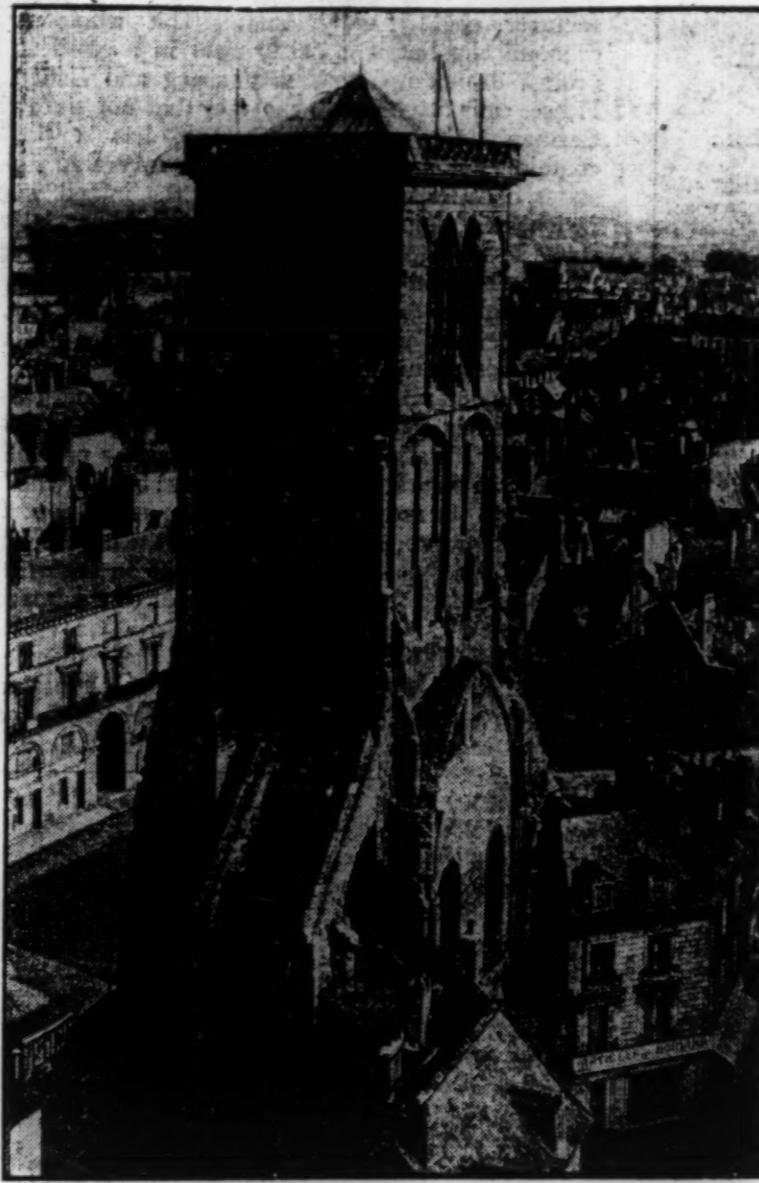
## AN OLD FRENCH TOWN

Tours is one of the interesting old towns of France, although the ordinary tourist does not find today much of interest there. It was the capital of Touraine, and lies in the fertile valley of the Loire. The population now is 40,000, but it was at one time much larger when the silk industry flourished there. It was established in 1480 by Louis XI. who settled Italian weavers here. When the edict of Nantes was revoked, however (by Louis XIV.) 3000 rich Protestant families were driven out of Tours to Holland and the industry of Tours was destroyed. It was removed to Lyons, where it has flourished ever since. "Pruneaux de Tours" (dried prunes) are celebrated in literature, but they are not now so much sought after.

Le Roi Hugo (King Hugo) played the same part at Tours, it is said, that the Bogie plays in English nurseries, and is said to have given his name to the Huguenots, from the aversion in which they were held at Tours. However, this is only an interesting bit of conjecture.

The old tower shown in the picture goes back to the time of Charlemagne. This and another like it are all that remain of the old church of St. Martin de Tours, which dates from the beginning of the twelfth century and was destroyed at the time of the French revolution.

The town goes back to Julius Caesar, when the Turrones joined the league against him under Vercingetorix, of whom we have all read to our cost in time and tears in the "Commentaries." Lucan refers to the folk as the "instabilis Turrones." Not far from here is Plessis les Tours, familiar in "Quentin Durward." When Gambetta escaped from Paris in a balloon he landed at Amiens and came to Tours, where he organized two armies of the Loire. This was after a republic had been proclaimed at Paris upon the defeat of Napoleon III. at Sedan.



TOWER OF CHARLEMAGNE.

Tower of an enormous old church at Tours, France, destroyed in 1790.

## SPIRITUAL GROWTH

The one who had the clearest conception of God proved by his works that his faith was right, and he left this word for all who would follow in his footsteps, "God is a Spirit, and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth." From this it follows that there must be in human consciousness a certain degree of spiritual perception before the true Supreme Being can be worshipped. There must be some sense of God as Spirit. This consciousness of being, small though it may be, is the individual's sense of real existence.

The Master said, "That which is born of the flesh is flesh, and that which is born of the Spirit is spirit," and this was his reason for declaring that "Except a man (a fleshly mortal) be born again he cannot see the kingdom of God." According to the teaching of Christian Science, Spirit is the substance of man and the universe. That sense of existence which is based upon the belief that matter is the substance of man's being can never know the harmony of eternal reality. To be born again means to gain the true sense of Life and what Life includes. But to catch a glimpse of real being is not enough. There must be spiritual growth and development. The importance of spiritual growth is not always recognized. This is due in part at least to the quite prevalent belief that the new birth and spiritual growth pertain more especially to man's

future existence and has but little bearing upon his well-being in this world. Mortal man's conception of existence is in the main intensely material and it is difficult for him to see how spiritual things could work out for him the good he desires in this world. His faith in matter outweighs his faith in Spirit because matter is real and tangible to him while Spirit is intangible if not unreal.

Christian Science is correcting the false view of life and it is becoming understood that Spirit is man's present Life. When one comprehends that Spirit and not matter is the source of all true being, it can truly be said that he is born again. This new birth is the beginning of a new existence wherein all things are seen from a different point of view. During the new birth the individual does not lose interest in the things of this world that have ministered to his needs and wrought out that which was good, but the spiritualization of his thoughts clears the vision and he is able to make the best use of the means at hand to benefit himself and others. He is also able to determine more accurately just what will contribute to his present and future good.

It is just as necessary for one to grow in the consciousness of Spirit as it is for him to awaken to the fact of spiritual existence. The false views of life and all that pertains thereto must be overcome, but this cannot be accomplished unless there is constant growth in the understanding of man's true being. The material evidences of

alone can do this, hence the necessity of

turning constantly to Spirit for all that is needed to make life what it should be.

Paul wrote, "Whatsoever things are true . . . honest . . . just . . . pure . . . lovely . . . of good report: And think on these things." We have the correlative of this Scripture in Science and Health (p. 261), "Hold thought steadfastly to the enduring, the good, and the true, and you will bring these into your experience proportionably to their occupancy of your thoughts."

Because of the materiality of his thoughts mortal man little realizes how much there is in the Bible that would prove of practical benefit to him in all the walks of life. That Christian Science has unlocked this storehouse and enabled them to partake freely of the eternal truth of being, is the grateful testimony of unnumbered thousands.

It is not enough that one be able to read the Bible understandingly. He must live what he learns. If one is a hearer and not a doer of the word he will not grow, and the blessings of spiritual consciousness will not be his to enjoy. Growth is activity, and without activity there can be no progress.

A man cannot grow spiritually unless he has an abundance of wholesome spiritual food nor unless he exercises his spiritual knowledge. This food is, to quote the words of Mrs. Eddy from page 33 of Science and Health, "the great truth of spiritual being." As he thinketh in his heart so is he" is the declaration of Scripture. It is evident that material thoughts cannot nourish spiritual growth. Spiritual thoughts

alone do this, hence the necessity of

turning constantly to Spirit for all that is needed to make life what it should be.

Paul wrote, "Whatsoever things are true . . . honest . . . just . . . pure . . . lovely . . . of good report: And think on these things." We have the correlative of this Scripture in Science and Health (p. 261), "Hold thought steadfastly to the enduring, the good, and the true, and you will bring these into your experience proportionably to their occupancy of your thoughts."

Because of the materiality of his thoughts mortal man little realizes how much there is in the Bible that would prove of practical benefit to him in all the walks of life. That Christian Science has unlocked this storehouse and enabled them to partake freely of the eternal truth of being, is the grateful testimony of unnumbered thousands.

It is not enough that one be able to read the Bible understandingly. He must live what he learns. If one is a hearer and not a doer of the word he will not grow, and the blessings of spiritual consciousness will not be his to enjoy. Growth is activity, and without activity there can be no progress.

Spiritual growth requires an ever-increasing sense of God's love and His power to help. It was the Master's spirituality that enabled him to heal the sick, cast out devils and raise the dead, and spiritual growth makes possible today knowing of the truth which gives the victory over disease and suffering as well as the victory over sin.

—Katherine T. Porter.

### Woman's Novel Occupation

Miss Ida Bromile, an English girl, is making money by conducting tourists about the country in her motor car.

She went to London from her province and learned all about the mechanism of motors and how to run them. After she had accomplished this she hired a car and drove it through the most crowded districts of the city.

Her reputation spread to the continent, and Queen Margherita of Italy offered her the post of royal chauffeur, but Miss Bromile refused because it would take her from her hunts in winter, an exercise she is very fond of and in which she is also an expert. She arranges for week-end parties and charges each guest \$30. This includes board and lodging on the trip. She is the first woman to engage in this business and has been so successful that she is unable to grant all applications.—Exchange.

## Science and Health

### With Key to the Scriptures

#### The Text Book of Christian Science

### Mary Baker Eddy

A complete list of Mrs. Eddy's Works on Christian Science with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

ADDRESS

Allison V. Stewart

PUBLISHER

Falmouth and St. Paul Sts.

Boston, Mass.

## For Thee

O Shepherd of earth's endless fold,  
Hear thou our . . . prayer;

Through thine eyes teach us to be-

hold  
The children in our care.

The Saviour of the world thou art,

O send us forth to be

Sweet childhood's saviours; this our

part

To tend thy lambs for thee.

—Kindergarten Magazine.

"What is the motto of your nation?" asked the newcomer.

"Step lively please," answered his American friend.—Buffalo Express.

Don't forget that New Year's resolutions are good every day in the year.

Don't forget to put the resolutions into practice.

Don't try to raise mountains and fall over mole hills in the attempt.

Don't forget to head the list of daily resolutions with self sacrifice.

Don't try to master problems in trigonometry before you have learned the multiplication table.

Don't be disappointed if you fail to correct your neighbors' ways.

Don't be discouraged if your faults seem to be on the increase.

Don't fail to look for the daily blessings.

Don't forget to look for the good, beautiful and true in the world wherever you are.

Don't forget to seek the cause of your miseries within your own consciousness.

Don't forget to sow thought seeds that will produce "fruits of the spirit."

Don't forget that the prize belongs to the faithful who are willing to be tried.

Don't fail to minister unselfishly although you think you may receive a blow in return.

Don't forget to be the sunniest on the darkest days.

Don't forget the other person to work your problems if you desire to learn the rule yourself.

Don't forget that true happiness was never found through selfish motives.

Information

"You may never have heard of it," said Mrs. Lapsilin, "but it's a fact that they teach fishing in some of the English colleges. I've often heard Professor Sturdyman, who used to live in London, tell of the time when he was a senior angler."—Chicago Record-Herald.

"He who prays in Christ's name must pray Christ's prayer: 'Not my will, but thine,' "—Alexander Maclaren.

The serene, silent beauty of a holy life

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, January 6, 1910.

### Boston's School Administration

ONE fact is luminous amid the issues that confront the voter in the coming municipal election in Boston. That fact is the inexpediency of disturbing the present happy situation regarding the public schools. The election of a guiding head of the school committee is a matter hardly second in importance to the choice for mayor. The sum of money at the disposal of the school authorities, compared with that disbursed by the city departments over which the mayor has control, is imposing. Last year it was more than \$4,000,000. Moreover, the responsibility involved in the charge of educating the future generation of citizens is so great that the claims of tried and proved faithful stewardship may not be ignored.

Under its present leadership the school committee has pursued a policy constructive and productive of tangible results. With this policy in the full course of its forward progress the citizens of Boston cannot afford to jeopardize its continuance by allowing the head of the committee, with seven years of usefulness to pupils and parents to his credit, to be retired from his present post where the achievements of the past are but guides to the possibilities and opportunities of the future.

The constructive reforms that have been accomplished by the Boston school committee in its present form are numerous. The improvement of the merit system in the appointment and promotion of teachers alone invites the hearty commendation of the community for the guarantee that it affords to competent and deserving teachers of the continuity of their positions and substantial recognition of the worth of their services. The privilege of the sabbatical year, on half pay, encourages teachers to make education their profession and to augment and improve their professional equipment. The pension system holds out an additional incentive to whole-hearted and unfailing service. The policy of reducing the size of classes makes for more intimate and therefore more effective work with the individual pupil. The advantages of the High School of Commerce, the Mechanic Arts High school, the Girls' Trade school, the Girls' High School of Practical Arts and the evening industrial schools are too evident to require more than a single reminder.

They are products of the constructive policy of Boston's present admirable school administration. Shall this administration be continued?

PRESIDENT TAFT'S willingness to support the proposition to remove our sunken battleship from the harbor of Havana shows that he is among the number who still "remember the Maine."

THE alleged declaration by Postmaster-General Hitchcock that appointments desired by the insurgents were being held up because of pressure brought to bear on the administration by Mr. Cannon and his friends is said to have brought rejoicing into the camp of the insurgents, for they believe it will help their cause in the estimation of the public. They say it illustrates to what ends the Republican organization is ready to go for the purpose of whipping into line its rebellious members. But the insurgents should not be too hilarious before they are out of the woods.

It is stated that day after day appointments pressed by insurgent members of the House have been put off by Postmaster-General Hitchcock with the reply that there were difficulties in the cases that necessitated delay. In each of these cases it is reported that strong opposition to the recommendations has developed in the members' own districts and that this opposition is represented before the department by the regular Republicans.

The postmaster-general may deny having taken the attitude attributed to him by Representative Miller of Minnesota, of intending to ignore the insurgents in matters of patronage, and it may be shown that the administration is not at this time directly concerned about the future of the speaker. But what the insurgents should bear in mind is that the President has a legislative program in the success of which he is vitally interested and that he is evidently making an honest and earnest effort to carry this program through. It covers the three important matters of trusts, railroads and conservation. The public as well as Mr. Taft is behind this proposed legislation. The President is said to feel confident his program will go through if the insurgents do not interfere, perhaps even if they do. It seems as if it would be wise for the insurgents to put the question of patronage aside for the present, for the matters presented to Congress should be considered wholly on their merits, and no influence of patronage should be felt one way or another.

### Prussia and the Empire

THERE is now before the Federal Council or upper house of the German empire a project of Prussian authorship that is affording the southern principalities a rare opportunity for asserting themselves. Prussia proposes that in order to carry out public works on a vast scale for the improvement of Germany's inland waterways, the German imperial authorities shall be authorized to levy toll on the fluvial traffic throughout the empire. This project, which from the point of view of imperial policy appears sound, is hotly opposed by the kingdom of Wurttemberg and the grandduchy of Baden, both of which are vitally interested in the traffic of the middle and upper Rhine and the Main; the grandduchy of Hesse, the immediate neighbor of Prussia, has recently joined them. These states have made a constitutional issue of the question because on economic grounds they could scarcely hope for a victory owing to the preponderance of Prussia and her satellites, reluctant and otherwise, among the smaller principalities of Germany.

The economic aspect of the Prussian scheme is plainly favorable to the north. The reason is that Germany has no fluvial connection except with the North sea (the Danube traffic has no bearing on the situation) by which raw materials can be conveyed inland, and that consequently the Prussian north pays less freight than the south German region. Any toll levied on fluvial transit would necessarily

increase the cost of raw materials in a way the south German manufacturer could hardly bear. The whole problem is intricate economically but it is fairly clear in a political way. The spirited protest drawn up by Wurttemberg and Baden, and supported by Hesse, calls attention to the fact that not since the establishment of German unity, forty years ago, has a project been submitted containing so grave a menace to the sovereign rights of the individual states constituting the empire as the inland waterway toll project, which, it is claimed, aims at extending imperial authority over these states to an unprecedented and intolerable degree. It is maintained that the Federal Council is not constitutionally empowered to authorize the empire to levy toll on the sovereign states, much less to order and undertake within their confines public works the cost of which the proposed dues are intended to cover.

The determined effort put up by the south Germans is surprising to those who have come to regard the German empire as another name for Prussia and vice-versa, a view prevailing not only abroad but also in certain parts of Germany; but all who know and appreciate the south German type—less aggressive but more brilliant, less practical but more sympathetic than the northern type—will note with satisfaction the vitality of that type in assorting itself not against the interests of the north but in favor of the interests of the sovereign states.

Admirably invigorating as is the influence of Prussia on the empire, as on the whole of Europe, the Prussianization of southern Germany would be regretted, for the world can less and less do without the mental type that has produced Goethe and Schiller.

"The higher you go the easier to sail," says Louis Bleriot, the aviator. In the lower flights he has found gusts, aerial swirls and suction. The only way to avoid these, he declares, is "by flying high enough to escape the lower currents." We may discover here a good guide for our daily course. By flying high we can escape the lower currents of life, its annoyances and obstacles, and our progress will be easier.

ALFRED EAST is reported as saying that Americans are cowards in judging art. Mr. East is a landscape painter and etcher, and is president of the Royal Society of British Artists. He has many works in the galleries of Europe, both in England and on the continent. Just now he is giving an exhibition of his paintings in Chicago. His comments on Americans as printed in a despatch from that city are as follows:

Americans are courageous enough when it comes to action, but they are cowardly in judging art. They accept the opinion of others. This country must develop an art of its own. With a little teaching from the artists of the old world you will be able to do what is best suited to the conditions surrounding you.

American artists may be merely modest in not expressing decided opinions about what they see when they go abroad. They may possibly be considerate in not saying what they think concerning some works. But certainly they can be careful without being cowardly. Some of the best patrons of art in the world are Americans. They are both courageous in action and just in judging. Fake pictures in the past may have had a tendency to make people cautious. Americans are quick to learn. Perhaps Mr. East had this in mind when he affirmed that "with a little teaching from the artists of the old world" our artists might do better. But was not that remark of a rather patronizing nature? American artists are rapidly developing an art world of their own. They have a fine national society and a splendid field in which to work. They will never deny their indebtedness to the old world. Neither will they or the American public sit quiet under the charge that they are cowardly. Pittsburgh has one of Mr. East's paintings in the Carnegie gallery, entitled "Returning From Church." Mr. East will hardly take exception to the judgment shown in securing it. There may be others in this country. At any rate, we welcome Mr. East and his paintings, with the hope that we may be able to do better after seeing them.

HOUSEHOLDERS and heads of families who are not in the habit of keeping expense accounts should begin doing so at once. Secretary Wilson of the department of agriculture has ordered a sweeping inquiry into the cost of living and everybody should be in a position to give him some statistical assistance regarding what's what. And automobiles, opera tickets, summer homes, college educations for the children and scores of other items which some say are responsible for much of the present high cost of living should all be carefully included in the sum total.

### More Fish for Food

THE fish commissioners of Pennsylvania, judging by their report just rendered, have set an example in fish propagation that other states may follow with profit. All records, aside from those made by the United States government itself have been broken, it appears, as this commission leads all others in its record of more than 1,000,000,000 fry having been hatched in and liberated from the state's eight hatcheries in the past year. Not only have the inland streams of the state been enriched, but the tidewater of the Delaware river and tributaries of Lake Erie have been supplied with various fry. According to this report, "five or six years ago it scarcely paid the fishermen of the port of Erie to fish, especially for whitefish. At present there are at least six large steam tugs fitted out with whitefish nets, and everybody fishing for any species is sure to bring in a greater or less quantity of this valuable food fish daily. It is very gratifying to note that the catch of whitefish in Lake Erie this year was greater than in 1908."

In speaking of the effort to purify the streams of the state the report says: "The Legislature at its last session enacted in the fishery law a very sweeping prohibition against the pollution of streams by industrial establishments. The measure went into effect on May 1, and very fair progress has been made by the department in securing the observance of its provisions."

The thoroughly commendable effort which this commonwealth is putting forth to preserve its fisheries is calculated to insure to its coming generations a food supply of high order and this forethought will not only be productive of practical results in the way of providing food, but will also tend to perpetuate the policy of stream purification. Incidentally the Pennsylvania fish commissioners seem to be doing something to bring the average cost of living in their territory somewhat nearer the average means.

Now that one manufacturing corporation is seeking to enjoin another from making and selling flying machines, the fact is set forth that this new contrivance for navigating the air—a contrivance that for many years has been a dream in the minds of men—is actually coming into the matter-of-fact world of business. This contest at law over the possession of rights pertaining to it is an evidence of its present and prospective value. Opinions differ regarding the rapidity with which the heavier-than-air flying machine will be perfected and multiplied. It is already indicated that its development will be much more speedy than has been that of the lighter-than-air balloon airship. To what extent the two types will finally be blended in some form of air-sailing machine remains to be seen. But that men, in considerable numbers, are soon to be navigating the air, by some practical means, is now a generally expressed opinion.

Naturally this new and startling means of transportation calls forth the question: "What effect will it have on the peace of the world?" The history of the doings of mankind makes it clear that, as the means of communication and transportation between countries and peoples have increased, wars have diminished. In the old days the tribes of men, separated from one another by such natural barriers as mountain chains, rivers and other stretches of water, seldom came together except to wage war. Those of the highlands would contend with those of the lowlands. Every one not of a particular tribe and territory was a stranger and in most cases an enemy. Travel on land was by foot or horse; on water, by boats driven by man-propelled oars or wind-filled sails. Communication was by word of mouth or messages carried by men. The world was shut out. Everybody was shut in. Castles, moats, walls and fortresses on every hand; wars almost beyond number and without end.

Then came the stage coach, the sailing vessel, the railway and the steamship, all tending to make it much more easy for peoples to get at one another but much more difficult for them to find excuses for going to war. The development of the postal service, the printing press and the telegraph served to tell everybody what everybody else was doing and thinking. Peoples were freed from their narrow tribal suspicions, prejudices and enmities. The ocean cables became mighty bands of friendship holding the continents together. The more closely men became acquainted, the more clearly they saw that all have common rights and interests, hopes and aspirations. Every ocean greyhound that lowered the time record between America and Europe brought the continents closer together, not only in time but in the matter of brotherly, friendly regard, and in the great concerns of commerce. The flying machine promises to bring all corners of the world to a common center. It will sail over walls and fortresses, rivers and oceans, and all barriers that yet remain to divide and estrange peoples, and though the world's yet too militant spirit will seek to make it an auxiliary of war, it must ultimately add to the means for establishing and maintaining peace. It will serve to bring the people of far-flung lands nearer to one another, hand and heart, and teach them they are all members of one great brotherhood. And to know all will be to forgive all.

THE adverse winds that are already assailing the proposed ship subsidy bill indicate that it is not going to have altogether smooth sailing. But many weatherwise congressmen are of the opinion that it will safely anchor in the harbor of snug appropriations before Congress adjourns.

### Balkan Art

MODERN research in the Balkan countries is bringing to light certain facts bearing on medieval art south of the Danube that are of the greatest interest not only from a historical but from a political point of view. It appears that there is every reason to believe that the medieval art of the Balkans, as it is represented in the monuments and treasures of the famous monasteries of Macedonia and Greece, was introduced by the Bulgarians. Of the oriental origin of this art there never had been any doubt, but it was more or less taken for granted that this, like other waves of art, had reached the Balkan peninsula through Byzantine Asia Minor across Armenia and Mesopotamia. Now comes the disclosure of such striking analogies between this ecclesiastical art and the monuments and objects positively known to be Bulgarian in origin that the inference of an intimate connection between the two seems warranted.

The explanation is put forward that medieval Balkan art, instead of being transmitted to the Byzantines by Armenians and Syrians, was brought to southeastern Europe by the Touranian Avars and Bulgars who had absorbed it in their central Asiatic home through close contact with Persian culture in Iran and Turkestan. This throws a highly interesting, if somewhat glaring, light on the great controversy between Greeks and Slavs, or rather between Hellenes and Bulgars over the ecclesiastical possession of Macedonia now and its actual possession upon the departure of the Turks. This controversy is really in the nature of a "Kultur-Kampf," a grapple of two civilizations, that of the remnant of the Byzantine empire with that of the Balkan nation par excellence, the only nation really born on the Balkan peninsula, through the mingling of the Touranian conquerors with the subjected Slavic settlers who had spread over the Balkans two centuries before. Thus, if the Greek represents the historic right, interrupted by the Turkish invasion, the Bulgarian who takes his name and some of his traits from the Touranian conquerors, but his language from the conquered Slavs, represents the new era, characterized by youthful efficiency and constructiveness. This, of course, stamped the Bulgarian an upstart without any claim to intellectual contribution prior to the most recent past, and all Balkan culture, medieval and modern, was regarded as a Greek monopoly on which all the claims of Pan-Hellenism were based.

All this is susceptible of a radical change by the disclosure of Bulgarian esthetic influence on Balkan art in the middle ages; the Bulgarian thereby acquires an historic right that may well rival that of the Greek. It will also emphasize the Bulgarian's distinctive individuality less as a Slav than as a felicitous fusion of Aryan and Touranian, where the east meets the west with eminently auspicious prospects.

NEW YORK'S new comptroller says that "joy riding" in the municipal automobiles in all the city departments must cease at once. This will mean a quieter but much safer New York.